PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

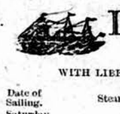
TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

No. 53,835.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th July	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	....
14th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MONGOLIA ..	10000
21st "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	....
28th "	ORIENTAL.....	5281	BRITANNIA..	6325
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA.....	6898	.....	....
11th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *9th June*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS, : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY.....	4,255	Combe.....	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron.....	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,650	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. "
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

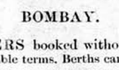
Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	21st July 1906.
DUMBEA.....	5,010	X.....	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 383, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
99 Esplanade Road BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124 . .	13th July.
CIRCASSIA. . .	A. Haig.	6716 . .	17th August
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick. . . .	3063 . .	28th "
SUTLEJ . . .	Shafto Airey. . . .	5106 . .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson	5021 . .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124 . .	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . .	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above, viz. Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having been large Exporters to the East for many years of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.
T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 6th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,125 tons, on or about 12th July, calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 5th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th July, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,115.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July 1906.
† NIPPON	S. Tommovich	6316	31st "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at Reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,138	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 34, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN : A SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne. . .	....	7th July
CEYLON MARU . .	5068	K. Kori. .	10th July	21st July
COLOMBO MARU. .	4709	J. Nagai .	21th July	4th Aug
BOMBAY MARU . .	4623	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU . .	3412	....	21st Aug.	1st Sept
HOJUN MARU . .	4802	....	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Tyne. .	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU . .	5068	K. Kori. .	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU. .	4703	J. Nagao .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4623	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO.
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furnitures.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

THE DEMANI FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premium in GOVT. BONDS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including :—
Boots Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc, etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
23, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from	1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... "	2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	"	1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... "	2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz.	7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... "	3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... "	7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
RESTAURANT
NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEONS, from 12 till 3 . . . . . Re. 1
DINNERS, from 6 till 9 . . . . . Rs. 2

SERVICE A LA CARTE.

TABLES for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES may be reserved in advance. Special Menu arranged if desired.

EUROPEAN CHEF de CUISINE.
EUROPEAN MAITRE d'HOTEL

TELEPHONE No. 325.
25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 7	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER De Roos, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE
BOMBAY, 26th June 1905.

To Messrs. Marcks & Co. Ld.

Please re-charge 2 "Minimax" extinguishers herewith, these were used on an outbreak of fire, which had origin about 12 feet from the ground close to our cook-room.

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This is very gratifying as our Hotel is protected throughout with the "Minimax" and the servants had no difficulty in using them.

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BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after TUESDAY, the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1906.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 9th Proximo, at 4 P. M., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Henry Courtenay Wright and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1906.

SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY 4th instant, till THURSDAY 12th idem, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. W. R. PENNINGTON,
General Manager.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 253 of 1906.

Re MIRZA ASSADULLA HAMADANI, of Persia, Mahomedan Inhabitant, trading in Bombay, with HAJEEMIRZA NASRULLAH YEZDI and HAJI ALI HAMADANI, under the name and style of HAJEE MIRZA NASRULLAH & Co., an adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Mirza Assadulla Hamadani has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 4th day of July, 1906.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

ADEN PORT TRUST.

JETTY SUPERINTENDENT WANTED with experience in the management of Wharves in India for the Maals wharf, at Aden, Salary Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs. 400 by biennial increments of Rs 25.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, Port Trust, Aden.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ISMAIL BHAI KASAM KAMADIA, a Merchant, of Bombay, Shia Imami Ismaili Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.
SALEH MAHOMEDBHAI KASMANI, of Bombay,
Shia Imami Ismaili, Khoja Mahomedan, a Merchant residing at Khoja Mahollu without the Fort in Bombay, the Sole Executor appointed by the said Will ..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

The 4th day of July, 1906.

Messrs. SORABJI & JEHANGIR.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY of Pianos Organs, Pictures, Mouldings, Rifles Revolvers, Miscellaneous GOODS, the surplus stock of SOUNDY and Co.

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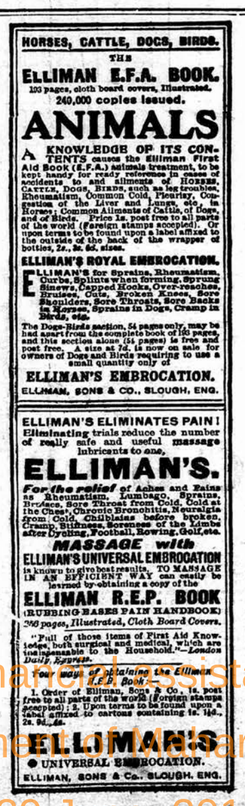

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

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7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON., E

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
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GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

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ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

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WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. payable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

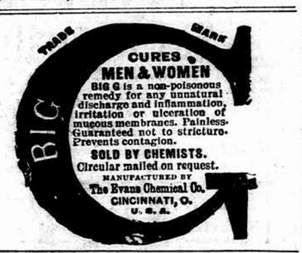
CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Lianyang	Hsuchang.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Tieling.		

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	LOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes :—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it rapidly and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMEE, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Pooma, writes :—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 5 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to :

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

JUST ARRIVED

A very large assortment
of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

The rates of Subsc

HALLERINE,
Price per Bottle As. 12.
The most reliable remedy for the cure of
CHOLERA.
Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2481 tons Captain R. A Harbord, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ismaila, 3381 tons, Captain A. E. Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coasts, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain T. S. Mylerist, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 2,000 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, and Miss G. Ferguson and Mr. Lamb as passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Banca, 3703 tons, Captain J. B. Fergusson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo. The Captain reports that the vessel spoke H M S. Fox off Muttram.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Major H W Colham, Mr. Braganza and a number of deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 30th June and Monday 2nd July, should be regarded as *full* Weather Working Days for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Africa s	Butler	Bussorah, June 19
	Ismaila s	Stebbing	Calcutta, June 20
	Banca s	Fergusson	Kobe, June 8
	Naderi s	Mylerist	Jeddah, June 14

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dumra, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Tokio, Harbord, for Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Bhandara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Scindia, for Calcutta, &c.
" Africa, for Persian Gulf.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Cygnet arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the morning of the 4th instant and is due here on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The Hoogly and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—125 bales wool, J. Kara ; 36 bales wool, W and A. Graham and Co ; 45 bales wool, Ragowjee Dossa and Co ; 4,000 cwt oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 100 bales cotton and 300 bales cotton fly and waste, C. Heerji and Co ; 450 cwt wheat sweeping, H. Kanji.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—16 cwts brass, C. Nanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—50 bales aloe fibre and 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—44 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 235 cwts oilbanum, A. Chagla and Co ; 8 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co ; 1 bale drapery and 1 bundle woolen carpets, G. P. Stavrides and Co ; 2 bales skins, Hs. M. Abba and A. H. Mameel ; 89 bales skins, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 8 cases cardamoms, R. Jewandas ; 5 cases opium, P. and O. Co ; 35 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 15 bales hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

Westminster s—80 bales hemp, E. Tajbhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Westminster s—690 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey ; 312 cwt cottonseed, N. Poerbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wearmouth s—704 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4002 cwt poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co ; 1500 cwts bonesewings, Croft Mody and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 2001 cwts linseed, E. D, Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 2000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1000 cwt poppyseed, Erst Lam and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—325 bales hemp, Pursboram Bhimjee ; 23 tons clippings, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 4017 rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2015 cwts myrabollams, Wadjee Becher ; 50 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co ; 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, Fly and Waste, C. Hityi and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonneburg s—1000 cwts poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co ; 800 cwts feungreeseeds, Volkart Brothers ; 2000 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 1006 cwts myrabollams, W. Becher ; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 6026 cwts linseed, and 8035 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 503 cwt crushed myrabollams, W. Becher.

Kybfels s—658 cwts bonesinews, Mooljee Janal ; 5 cwts dry Indian drugs, Kemp and Co ; 59 cwt. animal guts, Ad. Meyer.

Vancouver s—1457 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 42 bales cotton, Nensey Peerbhoy ; 100 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co ; 110 cottonfly, K. Hurmukhrai and Co ; 40 cwts old rubber, and 1000 cwts oil cakes, M. Sowjee ; 3000 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Janal ; 200 cwts. olibanum, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co ; 137 bales cotton, 257 bales cottonfly W. Wolf and Sons ; 29 bales cotton waste, Tewner and Co ; 50 bales hemp, P. Bhimji ; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Kybfels s—25 cwts bees wax, D. Vallybhoy and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Chin Shaw s—50 tons old iron, C. Boggiano and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—125 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—400 bales salted skins, Mex Klein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—240 bales salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moldavia s—5 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S. N. Co ; 15 cases opium, P. and O Co ; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Moldavia s—1000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 600 bales twist, R. Canji and Co ; 450 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TIENTSIN.

Moldavia s—175 bales twist, R. S. N. Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—16 cwts poppyseed, J. Peer Mahomed and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Moldavia s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kagoshima Maru s—30 cwts poppyseed, J. Peermahomed and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautfull, is well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald pots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, Lowdon, England.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 3/4	=	— 5/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 13/16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 15/16	=	— 1/4
2 months hence	29 13-16	=	— 3-16
Spot in New York	64 5/8	=	— 5-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	22-14 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20-47	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4-84 3/8	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-8	=	do
6 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	+ 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 3/4	=	— 3/8
7 day market loans	2 1/8	=	— 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks, 11 4 1-2 Oct.-Dec. sellers firm.
WHEAT—quiet but steady.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 48 J. A. buyers, firm.
LINSEED—
Liuseed Bold 43 1-2 + 1-2 J. A. buyers firm.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Kirkiee,
IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	easier
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	6,000
Spot	6-06 — 4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 14—1-16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	800
Futures closed	easier

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5-70	5-63	5-54
—6	—6	—6
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5-49	5-49	5-49
—6	—5	—5
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5-49	5-51	5-52
—6	—5	—6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000
Do. last year	10,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. to Great Continent	13,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10-80
Futures, month of July	10-22 — 2) *
Do. month of Dec	10-30 + 1)

* Declined early owing to Official weather reports considered favourable and tended to advance later in consequence of bullish Government report.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1 8
Futures, month of Aug	10-54
Do. month of Oct	10-21 + 1
Tone at close	steady

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the Crop in 11 Cotton States is 83·3 per cent.

New York markets closed to-morrow.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on 3rd July.

Cotton	1,290	bales.
Wheat	19,369	cwts.
Linseed	3,354	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,887	"
Gingellyseed	484	"
Poppyseed	1,284	"
Groundnuts	521	"
Castorseed	3,189	"
Rice	13,727	"
Myrabollams	829	"
Cottonseed	16,197	"
Mowraseed	596	"
Gram	1,599	"
Flower	1,716	"
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE financial telegrams to hand this morning show a renewed fall in Consols of 5/16th to £87¾ and in the 3½ per cent Indian Sterling Loan of ½, to £ 103, which indicates the unsettled tone of gilt edged securities in London. Bar Silver has also declined, after being steady for the last ten days, to 29 15/16 for spot and 29 13/16 two months hence. The short loans rates of interest are again lower to-day at 1 ¾ per cent for day to day, and 2 ¼ per cent for 7 days.

In oilseeds, Rapeseed and Linseed are reported firm with a rise of 6d. in the latter article.

In Cotton, Liverpool closed easier with lower quotations all-round, Spot showing a fall of 4 points and futures of 5 to 6 points. The Agricultural Bureau report was published in Washington yesterday, and states the average condition of the cotton crop as 83·3 per cent. against 84·6 per cent. last month. Throughout June all the weather reports have been favourable, and it remains to be seen what view will be taken by the trade of this bullish Government report. The Bureau statement of last month was criticised very freely and very unfavorably in many quarters. Independent private reports will doubtless be issued shortly, which will enable the trade to form some opinion of the prospects of the growing crop. The fluctuations in New York and New Orleans yesterday were very trifling, and the markets are closed to-day, being Independence Day. The opening telegram received from Liverpool, as given below, shows that no serious notice of the Bureau Report has been taken in that market.

In Bombay the Cotton market is quiet but steady, and quotations show little alteration from yesterday's rates. The enquiry is about the same as it has been for some days past. Shippers are buying high class descriptions and mills are filling up their immediate requirements.

In Oilseeds, Linseed is 1 to 2 annas dearer for ready and forward delivery. Other markets are steady and unchanged.

Sterling exchange is quiet but steady at yesterday's rate. The usual Council Bill day dulness reigns over this market. The Rupee Paper rates opened at 98 3-8 for the settlement and 98 9-16 for cash and declined 3/16th in both positions closing at 98 3-16 and 98 3-8 respectively.

In shares the following business was reported : Petits at Rs. 3,505 closing firm. Empress at Rs. 530. Davids at Rs. 490. Bank of Bombay at Rs. 1,475, and Tapty Valley Railways at Rs. 470.

The Bank of Bombay half yearly statement published yesterday shows a total profit of Rs. 13,85,593-3-2. The usual dividend of 12 per cent per annum is announced.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d. to 3/8d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 3/4
Marks	3 do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	213
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 3/4

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—

M G Nagpur fine	July	Rs.	211
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	192
M G K A K fine	"	"	202
M G Bengals fine	"	"	194
M G Bengals fine	"	"	251
Sawginned Dharwar good	"	"	231
Madras Westerns good	"	"	

NEW CROP—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	200
Do. fine	Dec.	"	198
Do. fine	Jan.	"	196
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	214
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	218
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	200
M G K A K fine	"	"	210
H Gengals fully good	"	"	182
M G Broach good	March	"	243 1/2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	4,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·72	5·65	5·57
plus 2	plus 2	plus 3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·52	5·51	5·51
plus 3	plus 2	plus 2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·52	5·53	5·55
plus 3	plus 2	plus 3

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deths. from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	5	6	125
Total plague deaths to date	133,400		
Same date last year	4	5	77

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	2

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The depression has greatly diminished in intensity and become less defined, has moved Westwards and given nearly general rain in Rajputana. The monsoon has extended to the extreme North of India, while the country is now clouded over except areas adjoining Baluchistan. The Bay monsoon is still rather weak. On the Burma Coast there has been nearly general light rain and in the interior there have been a few falls. There is a report of four inches at Slipper Island. The strength and direction of the winds on the Coast is still unfavourable for any considerable increase in rain in the interior of Burma. The clouds are again diminished and the temperature has risen now being almost everywhere above normal. In the North-East of India, at Orissa the rainfall has diminished materially, only light isolated falls having been reported. Of these the principal is at Jalpaiguri, one inch. Clouds have continued to diminish, the skies now being lightly to moderately overcast. With a decrease in the clouds and rainfall the temperature has risen now above the normal practically everywhere.

In Submontane districts, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, light rain there fallen locally. In Central India and Rajputana there has been nearly general rain, while in the Punjab and Gujarata few falls have been reported, the chief amounts being Dehra Dun, two inches ; Rawalpindi, one, ; Ajmer, two, ; Kotah, one ; and Udaipur, one and a half.

The air has become slightly drier in parts of the Punjab and Berar and damper in the West Sub Himalayas, the Frontier Province and Rajputana. The clouds have decreased in the United and Central Provinces but increased in the Punjab and Kashmir. The skies remain heavily clouded in Rajputana and the Central India. The temperature has risen in the United Provinces the Punjab Central India, and the Central Provinces and has fallen in Rajputana.

On the West Coast the precipitation has been nearly general and light with a few falls in the interior of the Peninsula, the principal amounts being Mangalore, and Mercara, one inch ; and Cochin, one and a half. The clouds have increased slightly on the Peninsula, while the temperature continues normal or in excess. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, the West Coast, and local rain in the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat and some rain in North East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the interior of the Peninsula.

SNOWFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The following information regarding snowfall is published in to-day's weather report. There were slight falls of snow on the higher peaks of the Sufed Koh, Kashmir. Weather was generally unsettled with snow on higher altitudes and there was rain in the valleys. At the end of the month heavy snow lay on the higher ranges of Pangi. A severe snowstorm occurred down to an elevation of about 1000 feet from the 7th to the 10th when the Sach Pass received a fall of 2-1/2 feet at the close of the month. The accumulation on the Sach Pass measured about 10 feet in depth. At Kula there were a few falls down to about 12,000 feet. Dry hot weather prevailed during the greater part of the month and the snow was disappearing fast. In Garhwal snow to a depth of about 2 feet is reported to have fallen in the first week on the higher ranges to the north. From the above it would appear that after the first week snow appears to have diminished and snowfall conditions relatively to monsoon improved appreciably during June.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B I S N Co s steamer Ismaila, Captain A. E. Stebbing, which arrived in harbour yesterday via coast ports, reports having experienced at the Bay of Bengal very moderate monsoon, from Ceylon up Maugalore calm, fine and smooth, thence light monsoon with a few rain squalls and heavy swell. The same Company's steamer Africa, Captain R. S. B. Butler, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah met fine and bay weather up to Gulf and strong monsoon from Pasin to Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts	Fort, In. Cts	Colaba. In. Cts.	Total. In. Cts.
Previously registered	13	81	14	06	14	55	13	54
Wednesday 4th July 1906	0	11	0	15	0	11	0	38
Total	13	95	14	21	14	66	13	92
Total fall to 4th June '05	16	17	17	17	16	38	12	83
Total fall to 4th June '04	24	06	21	57	26	13	18	81

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY JULY 3RD.

SUMMARY.

Presure has increased briskly to rapidly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Saugor and Jubbulpore and Lucknow, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The change is slight to a gale in Gujerat and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Negapatam, Madras and Cochin 5° to 11° in defect in Rajputana and at Deasa, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Agra, Delhi, and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Negapatam and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Twenty-seven stations report rain the heaviest falls being 1·95" at Ajmer, 1·36" at Cochin and 1·04" at Mangalore.

Weather.—conditions are favourable for passing showers along the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MONEY IN GREEN COCOANUTS.

Cocoanut growers in the Philippines are watching with interest the market reports from Hongkong and Singapore. At the former place, the price of the green nuts was 40 pesos (Philippine dollars) per thousand at last report, while the Singapore price was but 33·35 pesos per thousand. The nuts, says the *Mindanao Herald*, are sold in Zamboanga and vicinity at an average price of 22·00 pesos "on the ground," or 20·00 pesos "on the tree." The cost of shipping a thousand nuts in Hongkong is estimated at 15 pesos, which includes freight and wharfage charges. There is no export duty on green cocoanuts. The principal difficulty heretofore encountered in the shipping of green nuts has been the "sprouting" of the nuts in transit, which renders them valueless. This is undoubtedly due to the length of time the nuts have been allowed to lie on the ground before being shipped

The greater part of the cocoanut crop in this vicinity is made into copra, which at present is commanding a very high price, the average price in Zamboanga being 7 pesos per picul. The nuts average 250 to the picul. Shipping men do not share the enthusiasm of the planters regarding the green cocoanuts, contending that there is a much better and steadier market for copra ; and that, while the Hongkong price for the green nut appears to favour the planter, the depreciation caused by "sprouting," loss, etc., will bring the profit down to a very small margin.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITH—June 18, at Barkfield, Simla, the wife of J. B. Smith Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GASCOIGNE—DENING—June 28, at Christ Church, Pachmarhi, C. P., by the Rev. C. Palmer, Chaplain, Lionel Gascoigne, Royal Field Artillery, son of the Rev. H. Gascoigne, to Renie, daughter of Major-General L. Dening, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Jubbulpur Brigade.

DEATHS.

HENDERSON—July 2, at his residence, Perambur Barracks Road, Madras, Captain Fulton, Henderson, late of the Ordnance Department, aged 72 years.

HUTTON—June 24, at Sialkot, very suddenly, William Joseph Hutton, Quarter-Master-Sergeant, 1st Battalion, "The Queen's" Regiment, aged 35 years.

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The "A 1" OLIVE OIL	Small bottle ...	0	6	each
Do.	Large " ...	0	10	"
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL,	Small bottle.	0	4	"
Do.	Medium "	0	6	"
Do.	Large "	0	10	"
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle ...		0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot		0	8	
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...		0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...		0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle		0	10	

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 10-54m., 10-39a. Low water, 3-53m., 4-10a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.)
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During June, the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,345. Among them the number of new admissions was 684 classified as stated :—Hindus 639, Mussulman 37, other castes 8. The average daily attendance was 44.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution :—Sheth Purshottam Mawji Vishram, Rs. 101 ; Sheth Chattrabhuj Jetha, Shipping Broker, in memory of his partner Sheth Jethabai Mulji, for English books from Standard I to Standard V, Rs. 49-15; a Hindu gentleman, the first half of a currency note of Rs. 50, Sheth Khetasi Kala Rs. 25; miscellaneous, Rs. 10-4.

MACHINERY RUNNING HOT.—Late on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in the Jivraj Baloo Mills, also known as the Narayen Dwarkadas Mills, situated at Tardeo. The fire, it was believed, originated in the bobbins of the spinning machinery, which became very hot in running. The automatic sprinklers soon worked on the flames, and the fire was got under in a few seconds. The fire-engines from different stations arrived on the spot, but their assistance was not neccessary The damage done by the fire was nominal. Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Acting Police Commissioner, visited the mills during the evening.

A PARSEE'S SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, the body of a Parsee named Ruttanji Cowasji Mistry, aged about twenty-four years and living with his aunt at Dhobi Talao was found floating in a well in the Maidan oppsite the Esplanade High School. It appeared that the deceased was of unsound mind for some time past, and that for the last four days he was missing from his home.

ALLEGED MISCHIEF AND NEGLIGENCE.—A fire was discovered on Tuesday evening in the Surawan Durga Stables, just behind the Fire Brigade Station at Colaba, in a stack of 25 bales of hay. A moment or two before the out-break of the fire a "purdeshi" was seen sitting near the bales and it was he who first raised the alarm. The fire was soon put out and damage was done only to the extent of Rs. 4. A close search of the place revealed a match-box and a match-stick near the burnt bales. The cause of the fire is believed to be due to the negligence on the part of the said "purdeshi" who will be tried before a Magistrate.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 26th June :—

Considered papers, underlying Circular No. 180 of 1906, on application from Mr. Esmailji Tajbhoy for the building lease of about 1,500 square yards of land lying between the plots Nos. 100 and 108 on the Board's Agripada Estate on which to erect an iron foundry, machine workshop to be worked by steam engine and a one-storied bungalow.

Read the minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The application is rejected.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 15th May, papers underlying Circular, on letter from the Engineer, dated the 15th June, forwarding, for instructions, copy of a letter received from Messrs. Sorabji Cawasjee & Co., auctioneers, disapproving of the agreement as drafted in respect of the auctioning of materials of the houses to be demolished wherein they have inserted a clause stating that the auctioneers shall not be responsible for default committed by purchasers in payment of their purchase money.

Resolution—Under the circumstances the acceptance of Messrs. Sorabjee Cawasjee and Company's tender is cancelled and the auction sales of buildings for demolition should be entrusted to Messrs. Mennesse and Company at 3 per cent. commission as per their tender.

Considered the following Report of the Improvements Committee, dated the 15th June :—

Widening and Converting into a Public Street of Kolbhat Lane in Popatwadi, Scheme II.

We have considered letters from Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee regarding the widening and converting into a public street of Kolbhat Lane in Popatwadi, situated between Breach Candy Road, and Kalbadevi Road, marked as Road No. II, on the Princess Street Estate, Scheme No. II subject to the condition that the Trust should undertake to level, metal and drain the same, and allow the projecting steps of the houses on the North side to remain.

We have also considered memorandum from the Engineer, dated the 9th June, stating that he has consulted the Municipal Engineer on the spot and the work that he then said would satisfy him would cost Rs. 3,500, and recommending that the work be carried out provided that it is obtained in writing that the majority of the house-owners agree to the road being subsequently taken over by the Municipality.

We beg to recommend that the work be carried out subject to the provisi mentioned by the Engineer and to the Municipality undertaking to take over the road when completed, the cost being debitable to Roads in Scheme II.

Resolution.—The expenditure of Rs. 3,500 is sanctioned to the debit of the estimates for Scheme II on the understanding that the house-owners agree in writing to hand over the street, and that the Municipality are prepared to take over the road on completion.

SPORTING NEWS.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

FIRST DAY.

THE annual Mounted Sports, organized by the Bombay Gymkhana Club which have proved interesting for almost the past fifteen years and which have gradually gained in popularity in local sporting circles, opened this season's events yesterday afternoon on the Maidan, when an excellent programme was gone through. In all, six meetings have been arranged and under the guidance of Messrs. J. Henderson Gray and W. G. Palmer, who have this year undertaken to don the mantle of Joint Honorary Secretaries some excellent sport may be looked forward to. Six events figured on the official card yesterday, opening with tent-pegging. The first was for horses for which seven competitors entered, Mr. T. L. Roberts securing the largest number of the points, second best being Mr. F. R. Hill. Five entered for the Pony Competition the laurels going to W. G. Palmer.

An amusing event of the evening was the "Dog Derby" for which half a dozen of the canine sex were sent out. In this item of the programme Mr. Gore annexed both the first and second prizes in the succeeding event—the Pre-Raphaelite Stakes—was even more amusing than the previous one. Gentlemen had to ride a given course to the blackboard and draw an animal of which the name was given them by the lady nominated. Shortest time to win. Nine competed and an amusing ten minutes was the result. Among the animals marked out in the competition were the cobra, giraffe, monkey ostrich, goat, water buffalo, centipede, parrot and pig. The first prize was won by Lieutenant Griffin, R. G. A., and the second by Captain Shettle, I. M. S. The "fishing" competition was won by Mr. Rice, the second in order of merit being Mr. Palmer. Nine entered for the Pony Scurry, and a close race was witnessed between Lieutenant Shettle's and Lieutenant Griffin's mounts, this event being won by the former by a couple of lengths. The last event of the evening—the Horse Scurry—was run in very bad light.

The following are the results :—

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING—(a) Horses. (b) Ponies.

HORSES.

Mr. T. L. Roberts	1
Mr. F. R. Hill	2

PONIES.

Mr. W. G. Palmer	1
Mr. Rice	2

DOG DERBY—Distance 100 yards for dogs of any breed. Owners to stand at winning post.

Mr. Gore's "Molly"	1
Mr. Gore's "Lady"	2

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES—Gentlemen to ride given course to blackboard. Draw an animal of which the name is given them. Lady gives name of animal and gentlemen rides back. Shortest time wins.

Lieut. Griffin	1
Capt. Shettle	2

IZAAK WALTON STAKES—Competitors were provided with rod and line and had to ride a given course to where "Fish" were lying ; they had to hook "Fish" without dismounting and return the same course. Shortest time to win.

Mr. Rice	1
Mr. W. G. Palmer	2

PONY SCURRY (for all Ponies 14-1 and under.)

Lieut. Shettle	1
Lieut. Griffin	2
Mr. Juke	3

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

From a spectator's point of view the game last evening on the Cooperage was attended with as much interest as any of the other games already played in connection with the League competitions. The Royal Scots met the Y. M. C. A., and though the latter are well up in the table, the Scots had, for a considerable period of the game, last evening, the better of hostilities, and left the field victorious by 3 goals to nil. The Military men opened the attack and kept on pressing for some time till the Young Men broke through an opening and carried the game into the regimental half. Matters, however, were again reversed and the Scots scored the first goal of the evening. Nothing of note occurred during the remainder of the first half.

The second half was more or less in favour of the Royal Scots who added two more goals to their former score. Result :—

ROYAL SCOTS	3 Goals.
Y. M. C. A.	Nil.

The following table shows results to date :—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots	5	5	0	0	13	0	9
Y. M. C. A.	5	4	1	0	10	4	8
Bombay Gymkhana	6	3	3	0	8	9	6
Telegraph	6	1	2	1	3	3	6
Rovers	5	2	2	1	6	5	4
Royal Artillery	5	2	2	1	6	2	6
City	6	1	3	2	3	11

A ... ...

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NOTICE TO CORRFSPONDENTS.

°.° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1906.

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

It is not the mere quelling of the rising of the native tribesmen which constitutes the real difficulty in Natal, but the handling of them hereafter. It is unfortunate that a certain section of the members of the House of Commons has come to regard all collisions between settlers and the natives, in our possessions inhabited by more or less uncivilised tribes, as the result of acts of oppression and cruelty on the part of the former, and although the Government may not take that view, they are prone to pander to their ill-informed and prejudiced following. The consequence is mischievous. The refractory tribesmen gather courage from the evident hesitation of the settlers to deal with them summarily, and the trouble increases. We have already traced the present disturbances in Natal to their source and given both the Colonists' and the Natives' case. We are glad to find that our own view of the situation is taken by so eminent a South African politician as Mr. F. C. Tatham, K. C., a member of the Natal Parliament, who does not seek to deny that in the administration of that Colony mistakes have been made and that some of the legislation appearing on the Statute Books in regard to the Natives has borne heavily upon them. But, while admitting this, he hastens to add that such legislation has its origin in a genuine desire to protect the native against himself. Included in this category is legislation limiting freedom of action as regards the purchase and consumption of alcohol and native beer and the right to roam about the streets of towns after nine o'clock in the evening. It may be that legislation of this kind—as many Colonists believe serves but to irritate the Native, and in that way does more harm than good. But, on the other hand, it is urged that such restrictions are imperative, inasmuch as the White population numbers but a hundred thousand, whilst the Natives, are as twelve is to one, and the fact that there has been no previous outbreak for thirty years is held to demonstrate the wisdom of adhering to the policy restricting the Natives' personal liberty.

Notwithstanding the restrictions to which the Native is subject, he is remarkably well off. Besides being able to spend half the year in idleness, he contributes only 9s. 6¾d. per head to the revenues as compared with the Colonists £30 11s. 4d. Large tracts of land, most suitable for occupation by Natives, are set apart for their sole use, locations on which they are allowed to live rent free, subject only to the payment of the ordinary Hut Tax of fourteen shillings a year. Lands vested in the Natal Native Trust or held in other public trusts for Natives are exempted from the Land Tax. Natives have free access to the Courts of Law and equal justice with the Colonists and individual cases of assault or maltreatment of Natives are severely dealt with. Every encouragement is extended to them in their aspirations and there is nothing in the legislation of the Colony which prevents a Native from entering any trade or profession or shuts him out from any form of competition with the White man. He may purchase and hold land, though the franchise is withheld for the reason that "its extension to a people still, for the most part, sunk in barbarism and so vastly superior in numbers, would inevitably lead to chaos and demoralisation." Then they have the advantage of a permanent Under Secretary for Native Affairs, the head of a separate department and in no case—we have it on the authority of Mr. Tatham—has an appeal by a Native met with anything but ready consideration from those put in authority over him. Were not the Colonists justified in expecting loyalty and the friendly feelings of the Natives ? And are they unreasonable to expect the sympathy and, if necessary, the assistance of their fellow country-men in England ? How much more ought they not to be able to rely on the support of the Imperial Government ? Mr. Tatham asks : "Does an Englishman cease to be an Englishman when he makes his home south of the Equator ? Does he lose all those attributes of which the nation is proud the moment he becomes a colonist ? Does mere contact with a subject-race transform an otherwise ungenerous and just people into bood-thirsty murderers and oppressors of humanity ?" India can answer those questions more intelligently than the Native of South Africa. She has a wider experience. But South Africa's hordes are uncivilised and they have come to imagine we are weak because we have abandoned the "Draconian despotism of the Zulu kings."

Now that the tribesmen have rebelled it is necessary that they should be punished as well as reduced to obedience. Our rule must be firmly re-established. But we need them see whether they have some legitimate grievance which has possibly been overlooked. Such may be the case, and we may find that the Poll-tax presses with greater weight than is generally supposed. It is admittedly "unscientific and crude applied to a white community," but it is urged that it was the only measure which would extract any adequate contribution to the revenue from the Native population. It is applied to both Whites and Natives alike, in the absence of liability for Hut tax, but its imposition was the ostensible cause of the rising and it may be that it presses unduly here and there. It may be modified. But whether that will restore peace and be productive of permanent order is not so seriously considered by the Colonists as the assurance that they will be allowed to settle their own affairs and be secure against uncalled for interference by the Government which should seek to strengthen their hands. The Colonials are indignant at the existence of such an imperfect understanding at Home of the real facts of the case regarding the conditions of life in Natal, and protest against the careless misstatements of the Aborigines Protection Society which do good neither to the aborigines nor to the Society. The Colonists must be left a free hand as far as possible in the management of their own affairs. Such interference as they recently had to submit to only increases their difficulties. The man on the spot is best judge of the necessities of any case which may arise. For the British Government is warned that "devoted as Natal has always been to Imperial interests, passionately as Natalians love the country of their origin, proud as they are to share in her glorious heritage, there is a limit even to this, and that limit has been perilously approached during the last four weeks." But we think we may accept the attitude of the Government in relation to the Tantah affair as an admission that the mistake made in Natal was a mistake and an indication that it will not soon be repeated.

CRANK CULTS OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Every cult, like every dog, will have its day, and one by one the aesthetes and reformers spring upon us their egoistic notions of life, and proceed to prove what fools we and our ancestors have been since Time began. Within the last three decades we have had Mahatmaism, the Salvation Army, pianos in the board schools, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, sandals, Malthus, the Omar Khayyam, the turn down-collar, Miss Marie Corelli, Free Love, the Rev. Smyth Piggott, Bloomers, the Faith Cure and the Simple Life, and now we have Dr. Reich, Clause IV, and the ethics of Church Bazaars. All these soul-stirring questions are, of course, admirable in their way. They kill many a tedious moment at dinner, they provide the newspaper letter-writers with subjects upon which one penny bottle of ink can be used up at every effort ; while the jaded shop girls and 'prentices who wander about the Park with Princess novelettes in their pockets and cigarettes in their mouths get, as each new ethic comes upon the tapis, a change of subject from the orators near the Marble Arch. Some of these crank cults come up like a Jack-in-the-Box, are threshed threadbare, and forgotten. They have a nine-day season to themselves, and then they die from the exhaustion of their own vitality. Some become fixtures, until we feel we can hardly do without them. The Salvation Army, for instance. Then there are the hardy annuals. One of these is the bifurcated skirt. Few people, perhaps, will admit that bloomers outlived "Daisy Bell" and the "Bicycle made for Two"—certainly not those ladies who were rash enough to put them on. Still surprising as it may seem, the propagators of the divided skirt still linger in queer places. For instance, an article in *Public Opinion* upon dress and nature ends up as follows : "If a man attack a woman she cannot effectively fight or fly, because her petticoats are in the way. A bifurcated costume would not only in itself be a protection, but would give her free power of movement from the beginning, and therefore more strength, and would inspire more respect. Make her physically able to compete with men ; let her be protected by her own dignity, knowledge, and strength, instead of by terror, mere prosaic prudence, self-conscious modesty, and the chance chivalry of men ; and sex feeling will be normal and frank instead of hypertrophied by secrecy and suppression, and the desires of all men will be less violent as these find partial satisfaction on the intellectual plane. When we permit the universe to offer as free a field of action to women as to men, the race may achieve spiritual, intellectual, and physical strength and beauty which will be like the sun compared with the candle of our present enlightenment." That is argument on a grand scale, but it rather defeats its own ends. For we are told that the bifurcated skirt would ease lovely woman of her "mere prosaic prudence." Now, perhaps, we know how it is that bloomers suddenly disappeared, and are now as extinct as the crinoline and the bustle.

A MONOPOLY OF GAMBLING.

It is curious that after all which has been written against it the gaming of Monte Carlo should have survived. Ostend and Baden have ceased to possess attraction for gamblers and Monte Carlo continues not only to flourish as of old, but to reap the benefit of the late frequenters of the other saloons. The history of the famous tables is interesting. In 1858 the then reigning Prince of Monaco granted permission for roulette tables to be opened in the Principality. The first venture failed from loss of capital, but another company succeeded and carried on the undertaking until M. Blanc acquired the concession. With his advent the reign of roulette began and has gone on with increasing prosperity till to-day when it provides the Prince of Monaco with a large part of his income. Some two or three years ago the public was treated to a long controversy between Lord Rosslyn and Sir Hiram Maxim on the subject of "chance" and "systems" and the matter was lengthily threshed out until there remained few who were not convinced that the Monaco authorities were wise in their remark that they always welcomed "systems." All systems yet devised have been dangerous, for they fight against unequal odds in the zero, the limit and the capital. Roulette is possibly the easiest method of losing money that has yet been devised. The player is always at a disadvantage, for in a game based upon six strokes of red and black, the possible number of combinations is sixty-four, not one of which may be relied upon to occur within the limit. Wins are, one may say, always matters of chance, and the fortunate winner will most certainly become an unfortunate loser, if only he allow the Bank enough time. That, as a rule, it is impossible to amass wealth at Monte Carlo has long been recognised. Six petitions for the the suppression of the Cassino were sent by the inhabitants of Nice and the department of the Alpes Maritimes in twenty years and in 1880 an influential international committee, formed in London, petitioned the French Government without success. The reply was always the same, that it was unable to take action without violating one of the first principles of international law and breaking the Treaty by which France recognises Monaco as an independent State. There would seem to be no moral argument which can be used to defend the existence of gaming tables, but modern ideas are such that a general outery against them is unlikely. As matters stand the Prince of Monaco sees that there is a demand for which a supply will be found and he fails to see why he should not profit by the demand. After all, even Princes must live and the income derived from so elaborate a place as Monte Carlo where the incidental expenses of life are so heavy, is more reputable than that of the company promoter who pursues his serene way, living on the credulity of the gambling public which can afford to lose nothing. The visitor goes to Monte Carlo knowing, if he cares to know, that loss is inevitable, except by fortuitous circumstances, and the loser therefore is not entitled to very much sympathy. But from the point of view of the public anything calculated to foster the spirit of gambling cannot be to strongly condemned.

MAJOR COX, RESIDENT in the Persian Gulf, has left Simla on his return to Bushire.

THE official nomination of Mr. J. R. Bertram as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council is announced.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz have returned to Simla after a stay of a few days at Narkanda.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, the Home Member-elect, will arrive in Simla in October on completion of his leave to England.

THE following delightful climax of a diatribe against the local Government is published by a Sylhet paper : "Thus they see the bugbear of Swadeshi in every bush. In fact it is sitting like a night mare in the heart of many officials in the country !"

THE result of crushings of the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines for the month of June last is as follows :—Quartz crushed 2,100 tons, gold obtained 903 ozs. tailings cyanided 2,050 tons, gold obtained 280 ozs., making a total of 1,183 ozs. of gold, compared with 1,210 ozs. in May and 1,093 ozs. in April.

THE honour for the Hon. Mr. Henry Leighton Crawford, acting Colonial Secretary, will be heartily welcomed, says the *Times of Ceylon*. Crammed full of ability, with the right blend of suavity, Mr. Crawford is equally versatile at a wide range of pastimes. He is popular with all classes and communities.

AN "Exposition Maritime Internationale," which will be held at Bordeaux from May to October of next year, has been organised by the "Ligue Maritime Francaise," of which Vice-Admiral Gervais is President, to mark the centenary of the adoption of steam navigation. Motor boats and aerial navigation will find a place in the exhibition as well as every branch of the shipping trade.

MISS IDA SMITH, the Superintendent of the St. George's Girls' School, Hyderabad, is resigning herappointment in order to take up another in Dehra, Miss Smith has been in charge of the Institution for close on 20 years, during which period the results at the Public Examinations have been uniformly good, and during the past five years markedly so. The parents of the pupils are unwilling that she should go, and are petitioning the Managers to see if they cannot make it worth her while to remain.

IN the Consular report on the trade of Busra for the year 1905 there is a reference to the adulteration of wheat and barley shipped for export. In Mesopotamia as in India the practice of adding dirt and sand to the grain is in vogue, and there is apparently no means of checking it. The report states :—"So much dirt is mixed with the grain by the up-river dealers that the winnowing process at Busra is insufficient to clear it, and London and continental buyers are averse from taking it. This defect has gone on steadily increasing during the past two years, and much damage has resulted in consequence to the trade with the Home and continental markets." Fortunately for local interests buyers who intend to ship grain to Jeddah continue to take it with about 20 per cent of soil admixture ! It may be noted that a new feature of the Busra trade in the past year was the despatch of one or two steamers direct to Antwerp and Hamburg with grain in bulk. The Dutch and German millers doubtless insist upon a heavy refraction before accepting the wheat offered to them.

THE oldest cab-horse in Paris is named Chocolat and he is working for ten hours a day—sometimes more. For fifteen years he has trotted about Paris and knows every street in the city.

THE public will be interested to learn that Professor Sollas, F. R. S., traces the descent of man from Pithecanthropus, a very anthropoid ape, whose remains have been disc overed in Japan.

THE world's deepest gold mine is in Australia. Shafts have been sunk at Bendigo, Victoria, to a depth of over three-quarters of a mile, and the quartz obtained shows a yield of gold equal to an ounce per ton.

THE Chicago city chemist has refused to appoint Miss Josephine Korten as one of his assistants, although she has qualified by examination, because she is too pretty. He fears that she would disturb the discipline of his office.

"ALL bachelors and spinsters in our parish," remarks a church magazine, referring to Baschurch (Shropshire), "seem to have come to the conclusion that the Latin poet was right in saying that no life is equal to that of the unmarried, for there has been no wedding in our church since last July, and it is twenty years since the marriage service was for so long unread."

THE steam trawler Etrurian brought into Boston a live shell drawn up in its net when in the North Sea fishing grounds. The shell is supposed to have been one of those fired by the Russian Baltic Fleet at the Hull fishermen. The Customs officials refused to allow it to be landed, and the trawler took it back to sea with the intention of throwing it over board.

THE usual customs were observed at the funeral of Kao Van Te, one of the Conzes from Cochin China, who are at the Colonial Exhibition at Marseilles. His friends burned pieces of silver and gold paper so that the dead man might not be without money in the next world. Bowls of spirits and baskets of rice were placed on the coffin, that he might not be hungry or thirsty during his long journey. Four large candles and four immense sticks of incense were burned during the ceremony to propitiate the unknown powers in his favour.

A STRIKING scene was witnessed, a correspondent says, at the performance of "King Richard III." at Belgrade. In the ghost scene a whisper ran round the house that the presentment of Hastings resembled the late General Petrovit, who was murdered together with King Alexander. And in the monologue of the affrighted Richard the words "I am a villain" were hailed with such frantic applause that the actor was unable to proceed. The whole audience, from pit to gallery, was in state of indescribable emotion, and it is rumoured that the piece will not be allowed to be given again.

SOME interesting figures bearing on man's value in money were given by Dr. Holt in a lecture before the American Medical Association at New York. At ten years of age a boy, on a 3½ percent. discount basis, was worth £520, at fifteen £852, and at twenty-five £1,087. From that time on, in the case of a labourer, a man's value decreases, until at seventy he is worth only £3 9s., while at eighty he is a positive drawback to the community to the extent of £174 10s. A professional man of twenty-five has an economic value of £5,179, and he reaches his highest value, statistically speaking, at forty, when he is worth £5,870.

SIR TATTON SYKES, who has had the satisfaction of breeding one more famous horse in Spearmint, the winner of the Grand Prix, is the head of a family which has been wealthy and powerful in the North of England for more than five hundred years. His ancestors were numbered among the gentry of Cumberland at the beginning of the sixteenth century, but the family's fortunes were laid by four generations of Leeds and Hull merchants. Richard Sykes was wealthy enough in 1625 to purchase the manor of Leeds from the Crown. He left, besides vast estates to his son, £10,000 apiece to his daughters. It was his great-great-grandson who became the first baronet in 1783. The late baronet founded, about 1890, the racing stud at Sledmere, which his son has greatly improved. Sir Tatton is now in his eighty-first year, but his race is a long-lived one, his father being over ninety when he died.

THE ARGYLL MEMOIRS*

REVIEW BY
HERBERT PAUL, M. P.

THE late Duke of Argyll was in some respects the most remarkable figure in the public life of Great Britain during the nineteenth century. Succeeding to the dukedom soon after he came of age, he never sat in the House of Commons. Nor was he ever, for some reason which he does not fully explain—apparently weak health, no infrequent precursor of longevity—at school or college. He had every other advantage, except wealth. With the highest social rank and an old historic name, he combined great natural ability, a passionate love of reading and of science, and oratorical powers not surpassed by any other member of the House of Lords. He has, indeed, been called, not unjustly, the last of the orators, and I can pay no higher compliment to his speaking than to declare that it always reminded me of John Bright.

Although the Duke did not in his long life write very much in amount, and though his written was inferior to his spoken style, he wrote clearly, forcibly and well. His "Reign of Law," if not profound, was at one time extremely popular, and his scientific knowledge, while it hardly qualified him to enter the lists with Huxley, was far above the average level of educated men. A born controversialist, with a truly Scottish turn for argument, he loved fighting in the two great causes, religion and politics, which never fail to excite popular interest in England and Scotland. He was an orthodox Christian, Presbyterian, and Whig, with a deeply-rooted dislike of enthusiasm, and a distrust, amounting to hatred, of democracy. These two qualities prevented him from ever cordially following Gladstone, for whom he had a lifelong friendship and admiration, disturbed by Home Rule, but renewed by Armenia. For the Duke was always a true friend of the persecuted Christians in the East, and though he always, like Gladstone, defended the Crimean war, defending it indeed, unlike Gladstone, to its close, his speeches on the Eastern question from 1876 to 1878 are a bold, unsparing, unanswerable indictment of Turkish rule.

THE DUKE AND THE MOB.

It is impossible to read these pages, full of complacent egoism, not ungracefully expressed, without being reminded of the eminent French statesman, M. de Broglie, who despised dukes because they were not Academicians, and Academicians because they were not dukes. But strawberry leaves are a formidable inheritance, and those who have never been dukes themselves should make some allowance for the Duke of Argyll. His "detestation of mobs," "one of the strongest instinctive feelings of which I am conscious," is expressed on an early page with more of aristocratic fervour than of Christian charity.

"The worst passions of humanity are incarnated in mobs ; and no passage in the history of the French Revolution gives me such pleasure as that which records the first occasion on which the bloodthirsty mobs of Paris met their master in the young General of artillery who mowed them down with grapeshot on the 4th and 5th of October, 1795."

It is truly refreshing to turn from the narrow vindictiveness of this splenetic outburst to the magnificent poetry of Carlyle, where he describes the taking of the Bastille.

"Great is the combined voice of men, the utterance of their instincts, which are truer than their thoughts. It is the greatest that a man encounters among the sounds and shadows that make up this world of time. He who can resist that has his footing somewhere beyond time."

But the Duke, though he wrote verses, and made jokes, had no poetry, and no humour. His comment on the Irish events of 1798, chiefly abuse of Wolfe Tone, concludes with a typical example of Philistine insular, provincial arrogance.

The suppression of the Irish rebellion was therefore a work both of necessity and of mercy, however painful the process may have been in particular affairs.

If the Duke had been an innocent victim of Flogging Fitzgerald, he would have found the process very painful indeed, and would have understood the feelings of Lord Avonmore when that righteous judge flung the Act of Indemnity on the cushion before him in a fury of rage because he was impotent to punish so atrocious a ruffian.

DISRAELI.

Of Disraeli, whom he never knew, the Duke always held the lowest opinion. About Disraeli's invective against Peel he says that "nothing but the excited passions of men who thought they had been betrayed could have made those attacks otherwise than offensive to any assembly of English gentlemen." But, of course, it was just upon those passions, which he did not share, that Disraeli so adroitly played. His colleague, Lord Stanley, afterwards Lord Derby, was not much more congenial to the Duke, who perhaps dreaded his mordant sarcasm and pungent ridicule. Nevertheless, in describing Stanley's speech in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Bill for the Abolition of the Corn Laws as the finest he ever heard in Parliament, he does full justice to the great debator's "silver voice, his easy and graceful delivery, the rhythm of his sentences, his skill is arranging the main points of his case," together with a fervency of conviction which in that instance he no doubt felt. It is curious that the Duke says nothing of Brougham's triumphant reply, which, according to Greville, was delivered in his "best House of Commons style," and made mincemeat of Stanley.

Now that a Select Committee is investigating once more the old question of settled and precarious incomes, between which Disraeli attempted to discriminate in his abortive Budget of 1852, the Duke of Argyll's pertinent criticism is, to say the least of it, timely.

No notice was taken of amount. The hinge turned entirely on source. Thus widows and orphans and small annuitants of all kinds, whose incomes came from the public funds or from mortgages, were to pay the high rate of tax, while millionaire brewers, manufacturers, and merchants were to be favoured at their expense.

GLADSTONE'S FIRST BUDGET.

Perhaps the best thing in this book, and certainly one of the political narratives in the language, is the Duke's account of Gladstone unfolding his first Budget—the great Budget of 1853—to his colleagues in Cabinet. Gladstone was then forty-three, the Duke thirty. "Gladstone came into the room with a large, flat, and shallow official box very old and shabby, covered with drab-coloured leather. He sat on a chair nearly fronting the window, whilst we all sat in a kind of hoop around him. Opening the box on his knee so that its lid stood upright and afforded a rest for any paper placed upon its edge, he began a conversational exposition, which endured, without a moments interruption, for more than three hours. Not a word of it was read, except when he had to refer to exact figures, which were accurately put down of full-size letter-paper, which just fitted the box. The flow of language was uninterrupted, with just enough inflection of voice to remark the passages from statements of mere arithmetical bent to reflections upon them, or to consequent arguments and conclusions. The order was perfect in its lucidity, and the sentences as faultless as they were absolutely unhesitating. Never for a moment did he overrun himself on any point, or require to hark back in order to recover some forgotten or omitted matter. It was like the flow of some crystal stream—passing sometimes through hollows, and elsewhere spreading itself over broader channels, but everywhere glancing with light, full of lively movement. Not one of us could think for a moment of interrupting him, even to ask a question. It seemed not only to leave nothing obscure or incompete, but to raise and to settle, as it went along, a thousand questions which had not occurred to any of us before. I look back upon it as by far the most wonderful intellectual effort that I have ever listened to from the lips of man."

And the Duke, it must be remembered, heard the great speech with which the same Budget was introduced in the House of Commons itself.

SOME NEW FACTS.

One fact of some importance is, I believe, stated for the first time in print by the Duke of Argyll. Everybody knows that in January, 1855, Lord John Russell resigned office because he could not oppose Mr. Roebuck's motion for a Committee on the conduct of the Crimean campaign. That Lord Aberdeen and all his colleagues thereupon tendered their own resignations to the Queen is the additional fact recorded by the Duke, with the sequel, which was this :—

Her Majesty told Aberdeen, and commanded him to tell us, that our resignation under such condition was unjust towards herself, injurious to our own character, and indefensible as regards the country.

Tolerably sweeping, but absolutely true—Prince Albert's words without a doubt.

* George Douglas, Eighth Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T. (1823-1900.) Autobiography and Memoirs. Edited by the Dowager Duchess of Argyll. With Portraits and Illustrations in 2 volumes. London : John Murray. 36s. net.

A PLEA FOR THE BAGPIPE IN INDIA.

By Donald Norman Reid.

IN the next number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* Mr. D. N. Reid will plead for the bagpipe being made the national musical instrument of India, so as to unite more closely the bonds of love and friendship between this country and our great Dependency. Something of the kind is wanted he thinks now that Indians are being treated as aliens in South Africa and in Australia. The duty of Anglo-Indians is to prove that the Indians are not aliens, and that they have as much right to settle in the Colonies as those who enter our possessions with white skins and black hearts. But the heart of the Indian is not black, whatever his skin may be ; and in his own country he now marches to the strains of the bagpipes with the best of our white soldiers. Is there a finer soldier in the world than the little Gurkha ? And yet Mr. T. Gray, writing in *Man* on "The Measurements of the Indian Coronation Contingent," states that "an interesting result brought out by the chart is the fact that the Tamil and the Himalayan (Gurkhas and Garhwalis) heads are almost exactly alike. This points to the hypothesis that when the Aryans entered India at the North-West they acted like a wedge, and pushed part of the pre-Aryan races on to the slopes of the Himalayas, and part into the Deccan." The Gurkhas are nowadays the flower of the Indian army, the bravest of the brave, with the same contempt for death that the Japanese have ; and as for the Madras sepoys, I cannot do better than quote my own words in their defence from an article on "Victims of Circumstances" which I contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of June, 1897 :

"In the days when the Madras army was second to none there was a large proportion of Scotsmen among its officers, and the old 74th and 78th Highlanders were the two British regiments which fought shoulder to shoulder with Madras sepoys in some of the fiercest fights that took place on Indian soil. My mother's father was and old 74th officer, and on my father's side all his mother's brothers were in the Service, as will be seen from the following inscription on a tombstone in the old burying-ground of the Macleods of Drynoch, in the Isle of Skye :

"'Underneath are the remains of Donald Macdonald Macleod, Lieutenant, 50th Regiment Madras I., who died at Drynoch in 1837, seventh son of Norman Macleod of Drynoch, and Alexandrina Macleod of Bernera, whose eldest son Donald died at Gravesend in 1824, Captain 78th Regiment. Norman died in Java in 1814, a Captain in the same corps. Alexander died at Forres in 1828, a Major in the 12th Regiment B.N.I. John died a Captain in 78th Regiment during passage home from Ceylon. Roderick died at Killegray from a hurt received in action on board the *Belvidera* frigate on N. A. station. Forbes died in Madras a Lieutenant, 12th Regiment N. I. This stone is dedicated to the memory of the abovenamed by their sorrowing mother and her surviving sons, Martin, late 27th, 79th, and 25th Regiments, now of Drynoch, and Charles, now of Glendulochan, 1839.'

"I give the above record of some of my fighting kinsmen who sacrificed their lives in the East in the service of their country, as the Anglo-Indians, who only know me as a planter, entertain a strong suspicion to the effect that I am a traitor in disguise, owing to the manner in which I espouse the cause of the natives against European traders. But I may well inquire, How shall I address that large class of Anglo-Indians with whom ropes are always a weightier consideration than duties ? In our pursuit of the almighty rupee we forget to take an interest in the welfare of the natives, with the result that we spend our lives in complete ignorance of their thoughts and aspirations. Has not William Watson told us that

"'Hate and mistrust are the children of blindness ;
Could we but see one another, 'twere well !
Knowledge is sympathy, charity, kindness ;
Ignorance only is maker of hell' ?

"If the Tamil and Telugu speaking races of Southern India have so degenerated that they are now only fit to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, it is solely owing to our present system of government, which, as Sir Thomas Munro pointed out to Canning, is 'much more efficacious in depressing them than all our laws and school books can be in elevating their character. . . . The improvement of the character of a people, and the keeping them in the lowest state of dependence on foreign rulers, to which they can be reduced by conquest, are matters quite incompatible with each other.' I believe thoroughly in military officers as administrators, for one has only to turn to the many valuable books which were written by the British military officers of the East India Company to judge of their sympathetic demeanour towards the natives, and the following extract from Welsh's 'Military Reminiscences' is well worth quoting.

"'Subadar Ali Khan, a man so uncommonly diminutive in person that we used to call him the 'little cock sparrow,' was one of the best and bravest of soldiers I ever knew. He was at this time for advanced in life, as he had earned the respect and esteem of every European officer, as well as of every native in the corps ; and, what was very remarkable, this Lilliputian hero had as strong a voice as he had a great soul. In action he was the life and soul of those around him, and in devoted affection to the Service he had no superior. The whole of the flesh and sinews of the hinder part of both thighs being torn away by a large shot, he fell, and could not rise again ; but as soon as the action was over he requested his attendants to carry him after us, that his dear European comrades might see him die. We had halted on the field, upwards of a mile in front of where he fell, when he arrived, and spoke to us with a firm voice and most affectionate manner, recounted his services, and bade us all adieu. We endeavoured to encourage him by asserting that his wound was not mortal, and that he would yet recover. He said he felt assured to the contrary, but he was not afraid of death ; he had often braved it in the discharge of his duty, and his only regret was that he should not be permitted to render further services to his honourable masters.'

"'Here is another incident of the Battle of Assaum : "'Lieutenant Langlands, of the 74th Highlanders, was close to us in the action, when a powerful Arab threw a spear at him, and, drawing his sword, rushed forward to complete his conquest. The spear having entered the flesh of the Lieutenant's leg, cut its way out again and stuck in the ground behind him, when Langlands grasped it, and, turning the point, threw it with so true an aim that it went through his opponent's body, and transfixed him within three or four yards of his intended victim. All eyes were for an instant turned on these two combatants, when a sepoy of our Grenadiers rushed out of the ranks, and, patting the Lieutenant on the back, exclaimed, "Achha kiya, sahib, bahut achha kiya !" (Well done, sahib, very well done !) Such a ludicrous circumstance, even in a moment of extreme peril, could not pass unnoticed, and our soldiers all enjoyed a hearty laugh.'"

When two regiments of Highlanders took part in the Seven Years' War, the Germans looked upon them as savages who were strangers to Christianity ! "The Scotch Highlanders," says the *Vienna Gazette* of 1762, "are caught in the mountains when young, and still run with a surprising degree of swiftness. As they are strangers to fear, they make very good soldiers when disciplined. The men are of low stature, and the most of them old or very young. . . . Broglio himself has lately said that he once wished that he was a man of 6 feet high, but that now he is reconciled to his height since he has seen the wonders performed by the little mountaineers."

At Fontenoy, when the military reputation of this country was at its lowest, a Highland regiment fought and earned distinction by covering the retreat of the defeated army, on which occasion, according to the account of the French themselves, "the Highland furies rushed in upon them with more violence than ever did a sea driven by a tempest." At Fontenoy the Irish marched into action to the sound of their bagpipes.

When the Marchioness of Hastings sailed for India she took with her one of her Highland cousins, a Miss

BIG BATTLE IN NATAL.

Eight-thousand Rebels Attacked.

VICTORY PRACTICALLY ASSURED.

OUTRAGES AT JOHANNESBURG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

Colonels Barker and Mackenzie last night completed their plans for an attack at daylight on the rebels estimated at 8,000 strong. The plan was carried out at dawn to-day and heavy fighting is proceeding at Mesini. Kraals are in flames and a complete victory of the Natalians is practically assured.

LONDON, JULY 4.

350 Natives of the vanguard were killed in yesterday's fighting in Natal.

There is a scare at Johannesberg owing to Native attacks on citizens in the suburbs. Many persons have been stabbed, beaten and robbed. This is the result of the agitation in Natal.

RUSSIA AND THE PEASANTS

Siberian Emigration Scheme.

FRESH MEASURES ADOPTED.

MORE TROOPS MUTINY.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Russian Government announces a plan to hand over to the peasants arable Crown Lands on easy terms and promote emigration to Siberia and Central Asia.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Russian Government's land proposals are scouted by all Parties.

Three rifle battalions at Askabad have mutinied demanding the removal of the officers and non-commissioned officers and the appointment of officers from the ranks in their place.

ANARCHY IN WARSAW.

All the police were withdrawn from the Streets of Warsaw yesterday owing to constant murders of members of the Police.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

An Intolerable Situation.

APPEAL FROM THE PRIMATE.

LONDON, JULY 3.

With reference to the report of the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Archbishop of Canterbury has issued an urgent appeal to end the situation which has become well-nigh intolerable. He exhorts churchmen to courageous action regarding the reconstruction of the Ecclesiastical Courts and the adoption of a new Rubric.

CHOLERA AT MANILA.

Virulent Outbreak.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A most virulent outbreak of cholera has taken placeat Manila and the district. Forty-seven cases and forty-one deaths took place yesterday. Four Americans were stricken and one has died.

THE POWERS AND ABYSSINIA.

Definition of the Railway Policy.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Sir E. Grey replying to a question in the House of Commons said that Government was fully alive to the importance of ensuring equality in the treatment of the Commerce of all nations on the Abyssinian Railway.

REAFFORESTATION IN AFRICA.

Expert to be Sent.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill in the Commons said the Government was arranging to send a Cape expert to East Africa to report on reafforestation.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Surrey has beaten Derbyshire by ten wickets.

The following is the position of Counties to July 3.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire	13	9	0	4	9
Surrey	14	10	1	3	9
Lancashire	11	8	2	1	6
Notts.	11	5	2	4	3
Kent	10	5	2	3	3
Essex	10	4	2	4	2
Warwickshire	9	4	2	3	2
Worcestershire	5	1	2	2	1
Somerset	6	2	3	1	1
Sussex	7	2	3	2	—1
Middlesex	7	2	4	1	—2
Gloucestershire	6	1	4	1	—3
Northamtonshire	9	2	6	1	—4
Hampshire	9	1	7	1	—6
Leicestershire	12	2	9	1	—7
Derbyshire	11	1	10	0	—9

THE "PERSIAN GULF" CUP.

Naval Racing at Colombo.

VICTORY OF THE "PROSERPINE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 29.

An interesting race was rowed this morning between boat crews of H.M.S. "Hermes" and H.M.S. "Proserpine" in Colombo harbour for a Cup which was presented to the East Indies Squadron three years ago, during his tour up the Persian Gulf, by Lord Curzon, then Viceroy. It is pulled in 30 feet service cutters over a 3-mile course. The competitors started this morning at 6-30 from off the jetty and pulled to the further end of harbour, round a buoy and back again, finishing off at the "Hermes" mooring. The "Proserpine" boat shot ahead at the start and finished a good 100 to 150 yards ahead. The Flagship "Hyacinth" won the Cup last year, the "Proserpine" following a very good 2nd—only ½ a boat's length behind. The "Proserpine" crew were naturally very elated at heir well-earned victory this morning. The "Proserpine" will hold this "Viceroy's Cup" for a year and it will then be pulled for again.

JUNE'S WEATHER.

Monsoon Delayed

BUT SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS PREVAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The Meteorological Department has issued a very interesting summary of the weather over India during June as a supplement to the Daily Weather Report. The summary shows that a delay occurred in the setting in of the rains over the greater part of the country, the delay ranging from three or four days in Bengal to ten days in Malabar and the Central Provinces and twelve days in the United Provinces.

The total rainfall of the month for the whole country was only three per cent. in defect. The deficiency occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, the Punjab, Rajputana and the Konkan. There was an excess in the United Provinces and Sind, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, and Mysore. Elsewhere the month's fall was normal. The snowfall conditions have apparently improved during June and the pressure conditions in the Indian Ocean during June have had a beneficial effect on the monsoon rainfall.

SHIKAR NEAR CALCUTTA.

A Panther Bagged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Three young Nimrods from Calcutta went out on the 29th of June to the village of Subarnapur, in the Nadia district whence *khubbar* came of two panthers troubling the residents. They were male and female. The male was accounted for, but the female is still at large.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

Report Concluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The Report of the Calcutta University Committee will be signed to-day. Mr. Justice Mookerjee stays at Simla for a week or a fortnight longer to wind up the business of the Committee.

MAN-EATING TIGER AT LARGE.

Mahomedan's Narrow Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

A Mahomedan resident of Mugrahat was admitted on Monday to the Medical College Hospital, suffering from wounds over the head, face and other parts of his body, as the result of being attacked by a tiger.

DISTRESS AT MYMENSINGH.

Reports Said to be Exaggerated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The native papers have recently stated that there have been deaths from starvation owing to famine in Mymensingh. The Magistrate, Mr. L. O. Clarke, replying to a letter addressed to him on the subject, says that he has in no case come across anything worse than financial embarrassment, which can best be relieved by agricultural loans, and expresses the hope that any cases of distress which are referred to the Local Board will be first carefully scrutinized and vouched for by at least two members of the Local Famine Committee.

ALLEGED COERCION OF WITNESSES.

Strong Accusation Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Yesterday an old offender, while being tried for theft before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, told the Court that the prosecution witnesses were taken to the lock-up and there induced to say he was the accused. This statement was borne out by some of the witnesses and an enquiry is now being held.

DROWNED IN A SWIMMING BATH.

Sad Death of a Soldier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGOLARE, JULY 4.

An unfortunate accident occurred here late yesterday evening when Private Turton of the Carabineers was drowned in the Regimental plunge-bath. Deceased, who could not swim, appears to have entered the bath when nobody else was present, his body being found at the bottom of the bath half an hour later by another Private of the same Regiment. Artificial respiration was tried for over an hour, but without effect. The deceased young soldier was very popular with his comrades in the Regiment.

MAJOR-GENERAL NIXON'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

Major-General Nixon will take up his appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry early next month.

CHINESE GARTOK MISSION. ABANDONED.

Fear of the Trials of the Road.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

The Chinese officials with Mr. Henderson at Simla have abandoned all idea of proceeding to Gartok. The state of the road in some sections would have made their journey a very difficult one at this time of year.

THE MISSING TREASURY BAG FOUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 4.

The bag containing two thousand rupees which was missing from the Hyderabad (Sind) treasury has been found and accounted for.

COLLISION IN THE HOOGHLY.

Steamer Considerably Damaged.

MAILS DELAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

At 1-30 p.m. yesterday the steamer "Arratoon Apcar" with China mails, whilst dropping down the river in charge of the Assistant Harbour Master, collided with the steamer "Clavering" coming up the river, opposite the Prinseps Ghat. Considerable damage was caused to the stern of the "Arratoon Apcar" and she will probably be detained in port till her necessary repairs have been completed. Beyond the loss of an anchor no other serious damage seems to have befallen the "Clavering."

COMMERCE BETWEEN LIBERIA AND INDIA.

New Facilities Afforded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Commerce between India and Liberia will soon be started, so says the Liberian Consul in Calcutta in a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Liberal concessions, it seems, have recently been granted to an English Company for the development of rubber and mining industries and an Act has been passed by the Legislature authorising the same Company to establish a Bank, and to build a railway through the country for conveying the produce from the interior to the ports for shipment. The Liberian Consul expresses a hope in his letter that the English commercial community in Calcutta will do their best to encourage trade with this country.

BUDMASHES AT THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

A Lady Robbed with Impunity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

A movement have been set afoot for having a regular European Police Constable on duty at the new Market in Calcutta which was recently infested with Mahomedan budmashes. On Tuesday a lady was openly robbed of a handbag containing Rs. 100 and the robbers were not caught.

ANOTHER SWADESHI CASE.

Three Bengalis Convicted.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JULY 4.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Kurigram has convicted three Bengalis of snatching a piece of English cloth which another Bengali had purchased and against his will of setting fire to it. The accused paid the complainant the value of the cloth *viz.*, 14 annas. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. R. M. Dass sentenced the first accused to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, besides a fine of Rs. 25, the second accused was fined Rs. 50, and the third accused Rs. 30, and the Magistrate said he had dealt leniently with the case.

INSOLENT STUDENTS.

Bengali Protest against Bad Manners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A Bengali correspondent of the *Englishman* sends an indignant letter from Berhampore, denouncing the conduct of certain native students who, acting as an escort to some Bengali Leader, made a demonstration against a European gentleman and two ladies. The students were in a train when, catching sight of the gentleman and his companions riding by, held flags out of the windows and uttered the Bengal War Cry.

"BANDE MATARAM" IN BOMBAY.

LAST Monday was the "Ekadashi" day, a Hindu holiday, observed by several mercantile firms and colleges and schools in Bombay, by closing their institutions. On that day, however, the Wilson College at Chowpati was not closed. Last year, the matter was represented to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Principal of the College, when he told the students that he was not aware of the day being observed as a holiday. On Saturday last, a number of the students waited on the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, asking him to close the College. He replied that he could not do so; whereupon about 250 of the Hindu students did not attend their classes on the "Ekadashi" day. Forming themselves into three parties they visited several parts of the city, including Girgaum, Grant Road and Charni Road, shouting "Bande Mataram." On Tuesday the students again attended the College, when Dr. Mackichan expressed his strong resentment and indignation against the attitude they had taken up. He demanded a written apology from them by yesterday saying that otherwise they must consider themselves expelled.

At length the infection of Bengali students mixing up in political agitations has, says the *Akhbar-e-Soudagar*, spread to the students of a College in Bombay—the Wilson College situated at Chowpatty. On Monday last, they went on strike. They formed themselves into different processions, and with shouts of "Bande Mataram" marched from the College premises into Grant Road and Girgaum. From the Girgaum Tramway Terminus, where they met later on, they marched in a much larger procession and assembled on the seashore near the Charney Road Railway station. Dr. Mackichan, on seeing only a few out of the 250 or 275 Hindu students present on Monday, expressed his great displeasure at their conduct. On the following day, Tuesday, all the Hindu students were present in their respective classes. Dr. Mackichan went through the classes, censured the Hindu students for their conduct on the previous day, and expressed a threat to dismiss them unless they sent in a written apology.

But there seemed to be no inclination on the part of the students to tender their Principal the written apology, on the plea that the all the other Colleges in Bombay were granted the Ekadeshi holiday. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan asked the students to express their regret for remaining absent from College without leave on Monday. This the students did, and they were exhorted by him to behave well in future. The Christian, Parsee and other students of the College had remained aloof from the Hindu processionists, and Principal Mackichan expressed to them his satisfaction at the course they had adopted.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM MADRAS TO EUROPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

The proprietors of the Ellerman Steamship Lines propose to put on next year regular passenger steamers of the City Line from Madras or Pondicherry to Marseilles and London. There will be a regular service during the months of February to June inclusive.

THE SHILMAN RAILWAY.

Slow but Steady Progress.

THREE HUNDRED MILES ALIGNMENT DECIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

In spite of the hot weather work is proceeding upon the Shilman Railway though the supply of labour available cannot be compared with that forthcoming in the winter months. The climatic conditions under which the engineering staff have to superintend the construction are very trying, for the hills, from which the Kabul river emerges into the Peshawar Valley, are bare and barren and the heat in the gorges is terrific. These drawbacks, however, are not allowed to interfere with the progress which is slow but continuous.

The alignment up to "mile 300", by which is implied the distance from Lahore, having been decided upon and funds provided for 23 miles of rail, the engineers are not for the moment concerned with the vexed question of alignment beyond the point mentioned and so long as the labour supply holds out they will push on with the work.

THIEVES AT MUSSOORIE.

Daring Attempt on the Road.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, July 4.

Burglary cases are becoming frequent at Mussoorie. The other night a gang entered a house, near the Happy Valley, occupied by a lady and her maid. The theives posted sentries round the building and proceeded to help themselves at leisure, eventually getting away with the plunder before servants appeared. The same gang, it is believed, stopped a rickshaw in which a lady and a gentleman were returning from a dance. They decamped on the gentleman springing from the rickshaw. The thieves are supposed to belong to a gang of hillmen and Pathans employed in quarrying the hillside.

INDIAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

An Eye to Development.

PROGRESSIVE POLICY OF THE RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 4.

Replying to the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce on the subject of the inadequate supply of rolling stock on the Indian Railways, the Board state that they have already expressed the opinion that the Indian Railways, as a whole, are at present below what should be the standard of the equipment of rolling stock for present requirements and that since the formation of the Board, they have taken steps to improve this standard and will continue to do so to the meet future development of trade.

OSTRACISING A MAHARAJA.

More Bengali Plotting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Because the Maharaja of Mymensing is standing as a candidate for the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council, he has been denounced by the Native papers and there is a movement among Kyasthas to ostracise him. He, however, says he does not care.

PILOT VESSELS FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Having regard to the great facilities afforded by the pilot vessel Faser the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have asked the Local Government to sanction the purchase of another steam pilot vessel. The Government have promised to give effect to their request as soon as provincial finances admit of doing so.

DEATH OF TWO OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The deaths are reported of Captain Lloyd, Army Service Corps, at Murree, on the 2nd of July 1906, and of Lieutenant C. R. C. Sandys, Supply and Transport Corps, at Lucknow on the 3rd of July.

RAILWAY BOARD'S MONSOON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The Railway Board's monsoon tour is as follows:—Leave Simla July 9th; Calcutta 11th to 13th; Bozwada 14th and 15th; Bangalore 16th to 19th; Guntakal 20th; Hotgi 21st; Dharwar 22nd and 23rd; Mormugao 24th; Poona 25th; and halt at Poona and return to Simla by end of the month.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Scott, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected for appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division.

Colonel J. W. G. Tulloch, Indian Army and Lieutenant-Colonel Rodwell, 56th Infantry, are appointed Assistant Quarter-Master Generals in the Chief of the Staff's Division at Army Head-Quarters.

Lieutenant Neale, 114th Maharattas, on appointment to the Political Department is posted to the North-West Frontier Province.

Major Palmer Royal Garrison Artillery, will officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Eastern Command Head-Quarters, *vice* Colonel Poette, granted 3½ months' leave out of India.

Major B. P. S. Rooke, Indian Army, has been permitted to retire from the service from the 28th of April 1906.

Lieutenant Muspratt, 12th Cavalry, is appointed a Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.

An Appointment from Cyprus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

Sir Joseph Hutchinson, Chief Justice of Cyprus, has been appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, *vice* Sir Charles Layard resigned. Sir Joseph Hutchinson takes office in September

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Conveyance Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The following arrangements will be made with regard to the running of trains on the Kalka-Simla Railway on and from Friday, July 6th:—

Train leaves Kalka 8-30, arrives Solon 11-51, eight miles by road, leaves Kandaghat 14-51, arrives Simla 17-40.

Train leaves Simla 8-0, arrives Kandaghat 10-53 eight miles by road, leaves Solon 14-16, arrives Kalka 17-40.

First and second class passengers will be provided with rickshaws between Kandaghat and Solon; personal luggage up to the limit of 40 seers per passenger luggage will be got through with owner. Endeavours will be made to get the luggage in excess of this amount through, the same day, but some may have to wait till the following day. Passengers can be carried between Solon and Simla by tonga for which the Post Office are kindly arranging.

Passengers who wish to travel by tonga are particularly warned to engage their seats beforehand as the number of tongas is strictly limited (a) Only 20 seers of luggage can be allowed per seat by tonga; (b) each first or second class Railway ticket will be accepted as payment for one seat in a tonga both at Solon and Simla and the same applies to return tickets.

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

Full Effect to be Given to the Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 4.

In recent years full effect has not been given to the scheme for the constitution of the Mysore Civil Service sanctioned in 1891, A new order states that the Maharaja considers it necessary to place recruitment on a definite and satisfactory basis and to indicate principles that should govern recruitment and promotions in the future.

Revised rules are laid down and future admission shall be only in one of two ways viz., first into the grade of Assistant Commissioners starting on probation on Rs. 200 with a prospect of rising to Rs. 450 a competitive examination of candidates approved by the Maharaja; second, into corresponding grade by the selection of the Maharaja from members of the lower ranks of the Mysore Public Service who have shown fitness for this promotion and on family and other considerations of fitness.

Examinations will be of a similar standard to that adopted for the Provincial Civil Service in British India held every two years with respect to two appointments each time. But in consideration that no examinations were held for the last five years two additional examinations will be held in 1907 and 1909 and a third examination in 1906. Dates are not fixed. Candidates must be within twenty-five years and Graduates in Arts, if not native of or domiciled in Mysore, must be Graduates of Madras or Bombay University.

BICENTINARY OF THE LUTHERAN MISSIONS.

Celebration at Tranquebar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

The landing of Ziegenbalg at Tranquebar on 9th July 1706 marks the commencement of the Protestant missions in India. The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission which has its head-quarters there is making preparations for a fitting celebration of be centenary of the mission on the 9th instant. Delegates from various Lutheran Missionary bodies in India have been invited to be present. The celebration will extend over four days beginning from the 7th instant in memory of Ziegenbalg and Pzentschaw his co-worker, and in order to mark the bicentenary a substantial granite monument bearing a suitable inscription is in course of construction on the public maidan.

THE KODUR COLLISION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

Yesterday at Cuddapah the trial continued of H. G. Brindley, Chief Guard of the mixed train, and Autchetha Senai, Assistant Station Master, Kodur, on the north-west line of the Madras Railway for neglect of duty which is said to have caused the collision of the mail and mixed trains between Urampad and Kodur, on the night of the 11th May last. Cross-examination was continued of Ataullah, driver of No 4 mixed train who has returned from the medical observation and has been declared fit to be examined. In the course of his cross-examination the witness broke down again, having a convulsive fit as on Thursday last. The examination of this witness was declared closed.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Five Candidates for One Seat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

On Friday the Commissioners of the Madras Corporation will assemble to elect a representative for the Madras Legislative Council in room of the Hon'ble Sir V. C. Desikachariar, who retires at the expiration of his term of office. There are five candidates in the running for the vacancy, including Sir V. Desikachariar, who seeks re-election.

THE Y. W. C. A. IN MADRAS.

Opening of New Premises.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

A large number of friends and sympathisers of Y. W. C. A. assembled yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the new premises. The Association began with 300 members in 1902 and now has six branches in different localities in Madras.

DEATH OF A NATIVE DISTRICT JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

Mr. C. G. Kappaswamy Iyer, District and Sessions Judge, Guntur, died in Madras yesterday, aged 34. The deceased, during his long term of office in Madras as Presidency Magistrate won the respect and esteem of all branches of the legal profession and had hosts of friends in his own and European communities. His premature death is universally regretted in Southern India.

THE VACANT SEE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Bombay Gazette*.

SIR,—I have been following with interest a number of letters and paragraphs in the various daily papers, regarding the nationality of the future Archbishop of Bombay—including the item which appeared in your issue of the 4th instant. In favour of an Englishman I conceive that the grounds which might plausibly be alleged are two:—First, the probability that an English Prelate would be a more acceptable person to the public generally, but especially to Government; and secondly (in consequence) an Englishman might thus be better able to promote the interests of the Catholic community in various ways, for instance, in grants for education, etc. However the case may appear in theory, I venture to think that recent facts go a long way towards cancelling both these arguments.

Being an Englishman myself, I feel quite free from any bias towards "foreigners," and yet it seems to me that there is not the least practical cause for agitation on either of the foregoing grounds. As regards acceptability of person, I think it would be impossible to exaggerate the acceptability of the person both of Dr. Meurin and Dr. Dalhoff, whether to Government or to the public in general. Both Prelates were treated with the greatest respect and cordiality in official circles, both were popular and both were honoured in a remarkable degree, both in their public and private dealings with Government. I say this from detailed knowledge derived from the lips of Dr. Dalhoff himself. It seems to me that the question whether these two Prelates were Englishmen or foreigners, never entered into the calculations of those in office. Fully conscious as I am of the instinctive dislike for "foreigners" which characterises the stay-at-home Englishman, it has struck me that all this insularity disappears in the official circles of this country and gives place to a spirit of fraternity among Europeans in general, no matter what their nationality may be. And the eminent respect in which the educational labours of the German Fathers in Bombay are universally held, helps greatly to strengthen this spirit, in the case before us.

Then secondly, as regards influence to secure benefits for Catholics, I think that the success both of Dr. Meurin and of Dr. Dalhoff was so complete, that neither of them ever felt any disadvantage in not being Englishmen. The spirit of equal treatment on the part of Government left nothing to be desired in this matter. In fact I doubt whether in either case an Englishman would have done better, even if as well as these two in their dealings with Government. Of course, Dr. Porter did not live long enough to put the matter to a full test, but there are no signs, to my knowledge, of any special advantage accruing to Catholics from his regime.

I may add that, according to my impression, it would have required a positive effort from an Englishman's point of view to regard Dr. Dalhoff as a foreigner—in any objectionable sense of the word; and the same is, I think, true of the German Fathers as a whole. The German character is so closely allied to the English that there is little room for antipathy on that score; and both Dr. Meurin and Dr. Dalhoff were so accustomed to English ways and customs, that they never obtruded their foreign extraction on anybody. Personally I have, during three and a half years, found myself so much at home amongst the German Fathers, that it is only occasionally, by reason of topics of conversation, or perhaps by the occasional misplacement of an adverb or two, that I am reminded that they are not my own fellow-countrymen.

In short, as far as my knowledge goes, I should say that the eminent success which has attended the regime of both Dr. Meurin and Dr. Dalhoff has been such as to obviate all need for the present agitation; while on the other hand the advantages both of acclimatization and experience, acquired by those who have spent a great part of their life in the country, cannot reasonably be denied. If there were a real and substantial ground for proceeding upon, I should not say anything against the agitation but as it is, I cannot help feeling that the attempted movement is superfluous, to say the least.

It may be useful to add that the above are my own personal and independent views, uttered spontaneously and in no way "inspired" by the German Fathers. On the contrary, it is the wish of the authorities that nothing should be said from their side on the subject; and it was not without reluctance that permission to publish this letter was accorded.—Yours etc.

ERNEST R. HULL S. J.
Editor of the "Examiner."

NOTES FROM SHOLAPUR.

The Barsi Railway Extension.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JULY 3.

SHOLAPUR has been gloating over its rain, which began in earnest on the night of the 13th June. Some talukas have already had more than they received all last agricultural year. The countryman has begun ploughing hard and sowing. His unfortunate bullock has to work on a nearly empty stomach till the grass gets higher, but is consoled by visions of plenty, while the countryman himself, who sold most of his stock in the scarcity, is pouring in petitions for loans of money to buy new bullocks and seed. Man and beast have now enough of water to drink, though the Ekruk supply is still cloudy with mud. There are stories of antelopes being bogged in the open black soil fields and then captured like so many sheep. In the last few days, however, the rain has been holding back and the barometer is unpromising. Odd locusts are still about, also flies by the thousands, which are much more of an affliction than their brother plague. One has to be quite nippy with one's food to get it into one's mouth in front of the flies and not with them.

The new mill, under the name of Messrs. Bubane and Co., has acquired a site, and put up a notice-board and a darwan, in a field near the other mills. Barsi, too, is seriously to have a Spinning Mill, which will be located near a nullah which supplied a large part of the town during the drought. The rain breached a considerable part of the Barsi Light Railway's new northward Extension, which runs through some sharp cuttings in what are locally called "Ghauts." The southward Extension to Pandharpur has not yet got all its rails laid. Otherwise it should have done a good trade this year, as the rain is promised to be a full one owing to the favourable harvests in the Central Provinces and other pilgrim sources. So far there is no noticeable crush on the railway, nor spread of cholera.

Apropos, the G. I. P. Railway is building new stations half way between most of its old ones in this district, to facilitate the passing of trains.

Mr. De Souza, I.C.S., who was much entertained before he left, has been succeeded on the local woolsack by Mr. F. J. Varley, I.C.S., otherwise the station remains much as ever. Only weekly orgies of gaiety at the Club on Saturday night, under the auspices of the energetic Secretary, are a pleasant innovation.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from England with the English mail, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ponton, Mr T J
Bray, Rev C F
Bradshaw, 2 Mr J E
Key, Mrs P and infant
Burch, Mr and Mrs A E
Jernyn, Mr I A
Edwards, Mr O T
Mathews, Mr M M
Walks, Mrs and child
O'Gawan, Maj R W
Mowbray, Lt C H
Stickland, Mr
Fleming, Mrs J M
Morrison, Mr M
Garnett, Mr and Mrs F
Duncan, Mr J and B
Duckett, Mr J
Gray, Mr M L
Allsopp, Lt J B
Johnson, Capt R J B
LeHarchant, Capt L
Macpherson, Mr G S
March, Dr Lucinda
Whaley, Miss Cora
Kurtz, Miss B
Browne, Mr J C
Robinson, Mr G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Blackshear, Dr C C
Deakin, Mr G B
Draper, Mr A
Woodhouse, Mr E A
English, Mrs T M
Corley, Mr and Mrs T E
Benson, Hon Mr Justice
Warrin Maj H B
Dennys, Lt Col W
Bourke, Maj J J
Knight, Maj R O
Garth, Mr W
Bobham, Mr Justice
Taylor, Mr G H
Tugwell, Lt W P B
Napier, Mr C F
Jarvis, Mr C
Holmes, Mr A L
James, Mr A W
Strangman, Mrs
Gough, Rev C M
Williams, Mr J P
Clifton, Mrs
Davidson, Maj D M
Glass, Mr S C
Bennett, Lt J H
Bomanji, Mr A
Battins, Capt R St C
Dyer, Mr and Mrs E J
Chandler, Mr D
Fitzgerald, Capt M
Nair, Mr C S
Scott, Mr and Mrs T
Rowlandson, Mrs A T
Jehangir, Mr R P
McNeill, Mr S F
Service Mr G
Sharpe, Lt C S
Hellow, Mr J R

Collins, Maj Genl J S
Boesagon, Maj G
Bignell, Capt B H
Hay Capt A

FROM BRINDISI.

Bubles, Mr H J B
Bumpas, Mr J B
Bunse, Mr D G
Baris, Mr and Mrs G P

Tidmarsh Lt R M
Dickins Mr L M

FOR KARACHI.

Burghi, Mr S M

FOR SINGAPORE.

Williamson Mr and Mrs

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ANARCHISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, JUNE 15.

IMMEDIATELY after the anarchists crime at Madrid, it appeared as if at last an effective international agreement with regard to combating the anarchist danger would be brought about. Very little, however, has come of the idea, for it seems as if the two countries, which have hitherto granted anarchists the right of asylum, are not inclined to adopt a different course. Great Britain and Switzerland should take the initiative in making a change in procedure, because if they did so, it is certain all other countries would follow suit.

The solidarity of all civilised countries with respect to Anarchism is so much the more desirable, as Socialism throws off the mask and declares itself at one with the Anarchists. Thus the socialistic "Leipzic People's Journal" in connection with the Madrid outrage, declared, it could not be hypocritical enough to express indignation at the attempt to kill the young king and his bride; and the paper gives the Spanish King, who escape death as by a miracle, the designation "Parasite by the Grace of God". The "Leipsic People's Journal" is well-known for its extreme language, but in this case it did not merely give expression to its own views. It was supported by the central organ of the Socialists, "Vorwarts," which stated that it had reproduced the general opinion of the Social-democratic Party.

This, as it were, official assent of Social-democracy, can naturally only have an encouraging effect for Anarchism. So much the more necessary is it that international measures should be taken against Anarchism. The danger is equally great for both monarchies and republics. For just as the Anarchists have twice threatened the youthful king of Spain, and as they murdered the noble-minded King Humbert of Italy in the flower of his manhood, who was ever thoughtful of the welfare of his state, and as also they assassinated the unfortunate Empress of Austria, who was entirely unconcerned with politics, so have they also killed the leaders of republican countries, as, for instance, Presidents Carnot and McKinley.

FROM PARISIAN ART-LIFE.

It is with the latest acquisitions of Parisian art, as with good wines: they are so much the better the older they are. And far and away the most beautiful acquisition during the last few weeks is the new picture purchased for the gallery of the early French school in the Louvre. This "Man with the wine glass" is a picture with extraordinary life like characteristics, unswerving assurance in the draughtsmanship, and high taste for colour. This portrait would have done credit to the reputation of van Eyck. It belongs entirely to the sphere of influence of German art, from which those painters of the Bolognese style, such as Primaticcio and Rosso, had eliminated French art, and which was first sought after again by the masters of Fontainebleau. Before this "Man with the wine glass" there are no differences of opinion and so much the greater is the attendance of lovers of art in the exhibition Moreau, which is held in the elegant salon of George Petit. The whole of the artistic collection left by Gustave Moreau, in the house at the foot of Montmartre, where he lived, has been formed into a museum, and as has been announced, has passed into the possession of the City of Paris. In this collection may be studied principally his designs, his artistic ideas, the struggle, that often enough kept him from completing, some almost perfect work and finally hundreds of sketches, the artistic impressions of each succeeding day. But in the *Salon Petit* are to be found an imposing array of his completed works, held by private owners, and before this collection all gasp in astonished amazement. There has not been the like of this artist in France for a generation past and his excels Puvio de Chavannes with whom one might wish to compare him, as a cataract excels a trickling spring. Really no comparison with him can be made in modern French art; the great stimulant and instructor of Moreau were the antique fresco-paintings, as we know them in the ruined cities of the Campagna, of which works Moreau had made some brilliant copies. And in his endeavour to regain the striking power of expression of these antique figures by means of a modern synthesis and thus to replace the human form in the ruling position from which it appears to have been displayed by the modern landscape, he was working in harmony with a similarly well-known and talented German master, hans von Marees. He differed from the latter, however, in his marked leaning to the glistening play of colour of oriental magnificence, in his almost hysterical preference for the sparkling red ruby, the soft white pearls and all kinds of exotic wonders, finally in that strange and wearisome pyschological curiosity, which led him close to the borders of the perverse and which made the Salome problem so unfathomably interesting to him. We can fully appreciate what an artistic composer and painter Moreau was, when we stroll through the charming little residence, Bagatelle, which the City of Paris has purchased from the heirs of Sir Richard Wallace, and view the quasi-historical exhibition of works of artists, who are among the founders of the present day Salon. Of course, there are many good works among them, but upon the whole it must be acknowledged that modern French painting even at that time in the main was dreadfully tedious and unoriginal. The great degradation of French painting, which occurred under the Second Empire after the flourishing period of the thirties and forties, must be recalled to mind to comprehend the fanatical enthusiasm with which Manet and the impressionist school were greeted in France. It was really an act of self-defence and of liberation from the unbearable yoke of academic affectation.

FIFTY YEARS HISTORY OF ENGINEERING.

Fifty years ago the Society of German Engineers was formed, which has developed from an extremely modest commencement to be one of the greatest and most important professional associations in the technical and scientific world. Apropos of the Jubilee of its foundation, a commemorative gathering of the Society was held in Berlin, which was especially noteworthy for the speeches by various celebrities arranged for in its programme. Count Posadowsky, Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, and Professor Slaby more especially by their thoughtful addresses, opened up a deep retrospect in the evolution of the engineering profession during the past fifty years. And certainly a glance at Germany half a century ago is well calculated to invite astonishing comparisons. At that time Germany, was as regards its engineering and industries, in a very undeveloped stage. She was, as Professor Slaby expressed it, sunk in Hellenism and archaic philosopy, and the engineer, when at that time he started to organise his profession, was not regarded as being fully on a level with scholars in other vocations. But even this description is characteristic of the intellectualism of the German people at that time. What a immense revolution has taken place in Germany within fifty years! This period will ever be memorable for the rapid progress made by the shipping industries of Germany, which was one of the greatest surprises the mercantile world has ever experienced. During this time Germany underwent an almost incredibly rapid transformation into a modern industrial and engineering country, so that the Germany of to-day is hardly comparable with the Germany of fifty years ago. The great part taken by the engineer in this extraordinary development is sufficiently vouched for by the mere mention of a few nems, such as that of Robert Mayer, who discovered the fundamental law of the conservation of energy, Werner von Siemens, whose influence has been felt in all the branches of engineering, and that of Alfred Krupp, who laid the foundations of the German steel industry so powerful at the present day. Count Posadowsky, too, who so determinedly and successfully continued the development of the social policy of the German Empire, very appropriately referred to the social significance of the engineering profession. The engineer, who must keep in constant touch with life, with the handworker and with pract

the sovereign with the gold Grashof Medal. New and promising prospects are offered to the engineering profession owing to the position that is now accorded the engineer in Germany. Probably he will now enter into continually more intimate contact with the aims and requirements of pure science and thereby will gain to an ever increasing degree that systematic training of the intellect, which in the last resort must always be victorious over the purely empirical work, which though it may be successful in some instances, is yet always dependent upon chance.

THE LATE EDWARD VON HARTMANN.

The unexpected death in his 65th year of the philosopher of the "Unconscious" gives occasion to review the result of his productive reasoning as a whole and all competent critics are united in the conviction that with Hartmann, our epoch loses its greatest systematic philosopher. Two periods may already be distinguished in the significance of the extensive written works of Hartmann, firstly the polemic and agitative period from 1868 to 1896, in which the philosopher sought to prove his formula for a new conception of the universe and to prove it to be the leading idea of modern science, and secondly the last ten years since the appearance of the "Category Doctrine," the period of the thorough consideration of all earlier metaphysical systems, in order by an analysis of the same to arrive at a critical determination of philosophic truth as at present attained.

Not without reason has Hartmann in his first period been compared with the English philosopher Herbert Spencer, so closely related to him intellectually in many respects. Both took as their starting point the problems of natural science; both had the highest respect for the results of modern scientific research and both recognised the superiority of the inductive experimental method. Spencer thus came to recognise the limits of the knowable and with regard to all that lay outside the possibility of research, all that lies behind the relative and absolute determination of the phenomena of nature by means of science he proclaimed himself an "Agnosticist." Hartmann declared that the physical and chemical forces and laws upon whose sole sufficiency the scientist of the 19th century depended, were not sufficent to account for the production of life. He had the courage, with an apparent revival of long abandoned vitalist theories, to state as the sufficiently effective first cause of all life, the "Unconscious" innate in all living beings. As in our own souls we precive by self-observation unconscious suggestions as the guides of our actions, from which our consciousness arises as a higher step, so he found in all vital processes an unconscious appropriately effective will and an unconscious intelligence, which is specially preceptible also in the instincts of animals. This doctrine of the unconscious has won more and more ground in the modern scientific conception of the universe. The so-called neo-vitalists have particularly of later years gained preponderance in Biology.

The German philosopher is also to be regarded as a critical opponent of Spencer's scientific work in supplementing the Darwinian teaching by his formula of the struggle for existence by means of the natural selection and the survival of the fittest. The idea of evolution as introduced by Hegel into science, he adhered to but the purely mechanical significance of the phenomena of life, which Spencer founded upon this, he rejected as insufficient. Natural selection in his opinion could only have a destructive, effect on the least fit, and could not be creative, or productive of anything higher. His polemics against Darwinism, whose doctrine of descent Hartmann accepted whilst rejecting the doctrine of natural selection, were brought before the public in so many writings, that both friends and opponents for a time assumed, that the philosopher of the unconscious was exhausting his powers in the struggle against Darwinism. At the same time Edward von Hartmann took part so regularly in magazines and popular writings in the questions of the day, that it was considered he had entirely taken to writing popular treatises for the public. Then all at once in 1896 he surprised the world by his category Doctrine by means of which he furthered the greatest and most difficult problems of philosophy in the same sense as Kant had formerly contributed to the founding of new epoch in science. His treatise on the conception of the universe from the point of view of modern physics in the year 1902 and a great posthumous work "System of Philosophy" will long occupy some of the best intellects to make available the results obtained by Hartmann at the height of his power for the general good of the natural and mental sciences.

L. ASCH.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE *Bombay Gazette* OF JULY 5, 1855.]

WE hear from the Deccan, that a little more work had been cut out for part of the Hyderabad Contingent. A detachment of the Ellichpoor Force, consisting of 150 Sabres, two twelve-pound Howitzers, and 300 Infantry under the command of Captain J. B. Speid of the 2nd Infantry, marched "en route" to the village of Shullygaum, on the 16th instant, to assist the Force of Hingoles in capturing a body of some 500 or 600 Rohillas, who had looted a Kushah in the Woon district, and likewise threatened the village abovenamed with the same fate.

The rains continue to fall violently in the course of the twenty-four hours preceding ten o'clock yesterday, a further four and a half inches were measured, and by the time this meets the reader's eye, we shall probably have had close on forty inches of fall. The Barometer is very slightly rising and as the sky was for several hours yesterday somewhat open, the fall will probably become lighter for the, present, though there is no very decided appearance one way or another. So far as we can at present guess, we shall have over sixty inches before the month is out and this is all that can be wished for.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Friendly Greetings.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—"New proprietary, new management, new type, new machinery, new features":—these and others are the flaming words with which a new incarnation of our esteemed contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* has been announced. We welcome the resuscitation and congratulate the new propriet ary and the new management on the first two issues given to the world under their sponsorship. . . . As for policy it is announced that the general policy will remain unaltered. The paper will represent no party and will be independent, with truth according to its light as its motto. It takes to heart Lord Dufferin's advice to Indians and Englishmen to be friends with each other. Similar was Lord Curzon's advice, but Curzon is not now a name to conjure with. The paper will strive to bring Indians and Europeans nearer.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE COURT.

PUBLIC attention in Calcutta is at present centred on the Calcutta Police Court because of the investigation of its proceedings taking place under two selected High Court Judges. The only fear is that Bengali gentlemen, even when lawyers, may sometimes be backward in taking up what may be mistaken for a hostile attitude against influential officials; but it may be hoped that in the present instance, nothing that ought to be brought to the knowledge of the Judges will be withheld from them. Complaints that have appeared in the press, and have not been contradicted, may be relied on to some extent, to supplement statements of pleaders; and European Magistrates may also, if necessary, be indicted on for facts. There is the well-known case, for instance, of uttering forgery, in which Mr. Kingsford, perhaps without giving due consideration to the matter, sent to a Special Bench, and in which, though the defence challenged the jurisdiction of the Court—the case clearly being triable only by the Sessions—the Bench insisted on trying the accused, who was condemned and sentenced to imprisonment. It is true that the convict has not appealed, but it is not always safe to assume that poverty may not conspire with other causes to prevent a convict from appealing, notwithstanding the law and the rules on the subject. While desiring to see clear of personalities of every description, we feel sure that the Judges investigating public complaints will readily fasten on and be thankful for any unquestionable facts bearing directly on their enquiry. The complaint regarding the sending of Police cases before a particular Bench may or may not be well founded, and, even if it were well founded, need not connote all that hostile criticism may read into it. But when a Bench with this savour clinging about it, insists on trying a Police case erroneously remitted to it, in which there can be no shadow of a doubt that it had no jurisdiction, and persisted in so doing in spite of objections raised, the matter affords ground for sitting enquiry, in in their own interest as well as any other. And it is in this hope that it is brought to the notice of the investigating Judges.

PARISIAN NOTES.

Spearmint's French Victory.

"VIVENT LES ANGLAIS!"

PARISIANS JUBILANT.

PARIS, JUNE 15.

"L'Anglais a gagne; vivent les Anglais!" Never have I seen such genuine joy at an English victory as was depicted on the countenances of the French at Longchamp, this afternoon, when Spearmint was successfully piloted by his jockey past the winning post. On the course a cheer rose such as has perhaps never been heard before at a French race-meeting. It was a triumphant yell of satisfaction. There was no mistaking its particular note; it came from British throats—it might have been the welcome to the Derby winner at Epsom. The French cheered, too, though more moderately, as is the Parisian fashion, with a waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Even in the Press tribune, the sporting writers showed a genuine enthusiasm, and shouted "Vivent les Anglais!" It was "Vivent les Anglais!" everywhere. The cab-runners, outside the "pesage," were likewise moved by the victory of the splendid English racer, and their faces radiated with pleasure. "Ah! it is a good day for us," they said; "the English are so generous." Judging by the liberal coin that were showered upon them "to drink the health of Spearmint," their judgment was not misplaced.

The English were there in thousands—never such a concourse of the sons and daughters of John Bull at any sporting event on this side of the Channel. The language of Shakespeare entered into competition with the tongue of Moliere, and Shakespeare seemed to be holding his place. The most connirued Parisians addressed their spouses in English; indeed, it is the fashion nowadays. Nothing so easy as to slip into English when you are speaking of sport. And in other matters Anglo-Saxon terms have become consecrated. "Have a drink?" says your French friend in the restaurant, feeling it is the most appropriate as well as the most complimentary thing he can utter, though, probably, his knowledge of the idiom does not go much farther. When Major Eustace Loder shook the Presidential hand, this afternoon, I imagine M. Fallieres alluded to the Entente Cordiale. It was almost inevitable. This evening, in places where they amuse themselves "a la Parisienne," the Englishman is everywhere receiving the congratulations of the world in smiles and handshakes. Never a sporting victory more popular. Major Loder has cemented international good relations as no statesman could have done it.

"L'Anglais est en tete; il se promene." That is the description of the race as uttered by my neighbour on the top of the public stand as he excitedly viewed the course through his field-glasses. It was a victory in the old style, with evidently some thing to spare—a neck-and-neck race, the second horse straining his utmost, the winner taking it quite coolly—a classic example of British phlegm. Twenty years ago the grandsire of Spearmint, on his dam's side, won the Grand Prix; this makes the result to-day all the more intere sting. The presence, also, of Maintenon in the team—the first American-owned horse to win the French Derby—gave an added importance to the race. Mingled with the genuine satisfaction that an English horse had won was the solid satisfaction that comes from having backed the right colours. Much French money, it need hardly be said, went on Spearmint.

In a meteorological sense the day has been delightful. There was a cool breeze from the north, which was most refreshing. It was never too hot. That no element of brilliance should be wanting from the race, the sun shone forth at the very moment that the numbers were hoisted. The English visitors who were making their acquaintance with a French meeting for the first time were struck with the beauty of the scene. The French tribune, in contradistinction to the English grand-stand, is a hand-some structure, looking like a great bungalow; on the other side of the Channel the building is strictly confined to business purposes, and has no pretensions to art. The care given to such matters here much enhances the appearance of the course. Again, the paddock and enclosures at Longchamp are delightfully arranged. The flower beds are a picture of elegant gardening, and one is struck with the proud attention given to the minutest details, down to the lining of the balconies with flowers.

For some reason the attendance was rather less than usual, and there were fewer striking toilettes worn by the fair promenaders under the trees of the paddock. Yet the crowds in the Bois and along the avenues back to town were enormous. There is no people as contented with simple pleasures as the French, and the sight of these thousands of Parisians standing by the roadside by the hour to watch the return of the carriages from Longchamp was an object lesson in popular patience and that light-hearted philosophy which can accept gracefully the trivial joy of the moment. A memorable day in the annals of the Bois.

Now that the great event of Longchamp has been run, people have to find new subjects for their thoughts and discussions. Interest has veered to the arrival of King Sisowath, with his 150 dancers, at Marseilles, and to the inauguration of the motor-omnibus. This is a new feature in Paris traffic, and is destined to oust the slow-moving two-horsed vehicles. But there are more serious matters to claim attention, and they concern the politics of the hour. It is the great day in Parliament to-morrow—the Grand Prix, if you will, of the Palais Bourbon. A few hours after these lines are printed the new Sarrien Government will be on trial before the elect of the country, and upon its conduct will depend, largely, the length and usefulness of its legislative career. The programme of the afternoon is pregnant with possibilities. The new President of the Chamber, M. Henri Brisson, will deliver an address, and, after that, M. Sarrien will mount the tribune to answer interpellations on the general policy of the Government. Then the strong man of the Cabinet, M. Clemenceau, who may be compared with Mr. Chamberlain in the role he plays "vis-a-vis" his colleagues, will reply on the subject of the strikes on May 1, which will certainly give occasion for much Socialistic comment.

But the principal part in the afternoon's representation is reserved for M. Poincare, the keeper of the nation's purse. He will deal, of course, with the financial situation, and his words are awaited with the most lively interest. The Cabinet have held almost daily sittings during the last week or ten days in the endeavour to arrive at a method of "looping the loop." There has been no serious war in which France has been engaged since the foundation of the Third Republic, yet the expenditure has mounted by prodigious degrees. Contrary to the wise procedure of England, which seeks each year to remove some portion of the national indebtedness, France gives little heed to the morrow, and new loans are launched with scarcely a protest. Now, however, a stupendous deficit has brought the nation up sharply to consider the whole question of its liabilities. It is understood that the Minister of Finance absolutely refuses to increase the national debt, holding that such a proceeding is immoral; hence, there must be a laying-on of new taxes. Precisely what the new burdens are will form the most interesting portion of M. Poincare's discourse to-morrow afternoon. The full scheme of the income tax will also be revealed. It is now shown that the new proposals are not properly called an income tax: they include other things. There is a tax on house property and agricultural land, there is a tax on stocks and other symbols of personal fortune and, finally, there is a charge on the "product of labour and industry" which is the section that most nearly approaches the English income tax. This combination of taxes, under the common head of Impot General sur le Revenu, is destined to replace burdens that are quite out of the spirit of the times. The tax on doors and windows and the furniture tax are cases in point.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Gilder Street Murder.

TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday. The woman Tayee, alias Ganga, who had been convicted on the previous evening of committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by her having killed her mistress, Khanam, on 7th May, in Gilder Street, was called up for sentence. His lordship remarked that the offence committed by the accused was such as to justify him in awarding the punishment provided by law. She was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FRERE ROAD MURDER.

Bhagu Kaka, a Mahomedan Shampooer, was charged with stabbing to death, on 3rd May, at the Jafar Sulem an Musafarkhana, in Frere Road, Syed Mahomed Syed Ahmed, an Arab pilgrim from Mecca. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, with Mr. J. Baptista, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crowns; Mr. D. B. Binning defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. W. Rice, Foreman.

Mr J E Aspinwall.	Mr S R Bhandarkar.
Mr J David.	Mr Hormusji B Gazdar.
Mr R H Ireland.	Mr H M Mehta.
Mr Nasarvanji S Gazdar.	Mr Purshotam P Vagh.

The Advocate-General said that before the Coroner the accused, in his statement, had not denied that it was his hand which had caused the death of the accused. Deceased took the accused, who was a shampooer, into his room in the evening; but he never came out of the room alive. Early on the morning of the 3rd May, groans were heard from the room by some travellers, who were staying in the Musafarkhana. They looked into the room through a window, and from what they saw of the persons inside the room, they sent for the Police. On arrival, the Police saw the body of the deceased on the ground, covered with blood, with stab-wounds in the throat. Accused was discovered crouching behind a "purdah," and taken into custody then and there. Now, there were some loathsome facts alleged by the accused as provocation offered to him by the deceased, which demanded at the hands of the jury careful attention and a searching investigation, to find out whether it was really a provocation. The case for the Crown was that it was not.

Rahimkhan Jumaukhan, a passenger, who had looked into the room through the window, was examined. He described to the jury what he had witnessed there. Asked by the Foreman of the jury, witness said in reply that he was in no way connected with the Police, here or elsewhere; but he was formerly in the troop of Bodyguards of the late Amir Abdur Rahmankhan of Afghanistan. Inspector Morris, who had gone to the place with Sub-Inspector Power, was also examined as a witness. He produced a rough plan of the room. Mr. F. Byrne, the Coroner, and Mr. Erachshaw A. Parakh, the Coroner's Interpreter, were examined with regard to a statement the accused had made before the Coroner.

Mr. Binning objected to the going in of the statement on the ground that it had not been recorded before a Magistrate.

The Advocate-General having pointed out an authority to him, according to which the Coroner was held to be a Magistrate for the purposes of recording the statement, Mr. Binning withdrew his objection, and the accused's statement made before the Coroner was admitted on the record.

The Advocate-General read the statement.

Dr. Powell, the Coroner's Surgeon, was called. He deposed to the injuries he had observed on the body of the deceased, and to other medical details regarding the accused and the deceased. Other witnesses were also examined.

The jury did not retire to consider its verdict. The Foreman stated that the jury unanimously held the accused not guilty of any charge, owing to the meagre evidence adduced. The accused was acquitted.

HOUSE BREAKING BY AN OLD OFFENDER.

The following cases were tried before his lordship and a common jury:—

Ismailji Tyabji alias Karimji, was charged with house-breaking by night in order to commit theft. Accused was arrested in the house of Tyabali Karimbhoy, on 12th June. His defence was that he had sought shelter in the house, because three or four persons wanted to kill him.

The foreman of the jury announced the verdict of the jury to be that the accused was guilty of house-trespass only; but the jury could not say with what intention he went to the place. His lordship, after perusing the register of previous convictions against the accused, said that he found the accused had a marvellous escape. He had been to the jail several times; he had been fined, and flogged, and ordered to report his residence. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, that being all the punishment he could give him.

A CRUEL MOTHER.

Chandra, a widow, was charged with exposing her newly-born female child at the back of a stable in Old Nagpada, on the 8th April, with intent to abandon it. Mr. Lewis Sealy, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; the accused was undefended. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

The Judge: (To the accused): You have been three months in jail already; the most merciful thing I can do for you is to sentence you to three months' simple imprisonment. In jail you and your child will be much better looked after than you can by yourself.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Antone Enos Rodrigues, a native Christian, pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempting to murder Santan Rozario Fereira, in a "Koor," or Goanese Club, in New Hanuman Lane, on 15th May. Mr. Karaka, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; accused was not defended.

Counsel briefly stated the facts of the case. In the Revocarais Koor, there was a quarrel between the complainant and the accused about five days before the 15th May. Accused abused the complainant, who slapped him, when the accused threatened to kill him for it. On the 15th, while the complainant was seated in his Koor, accused came and suddenly stabbed him with a knife. Complainant was removed to the hospital; accused was arrested by Inspector Sullivan.

Evidence was called for the Crown. The accused's defence was that the members of the Koor, being inimical to him, had got up this case in order to get rid of him. The jury returned a verdict of causing hurt, by means of a dangerous weapon and under provocation. His lordship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and adjourned the Court till 11-30 this morning.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

For Judgment on Motion and Disposal.

276-03—Kanga and P—Oomer Haji Soomar vs Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar—Pestonji R and K, Kanga and P and Little and Co

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashibhai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice ASTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes

613-01—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sirabhai Valebhunker and others—Bhaisbunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard by Tyabji J.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Dismissal.

136-05—Khunderao S and L—Sobhaychand Moolchand vs Gaturbhuj Goverdhan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

For Consent Decree.

211-06—Manaklal J and H—Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia vs Edulji Burjorji Wadia—Pestonji R and K.

272-06—Pestonji R and K—Edulji Burjorji Wadia vs Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia—Mansuklal J and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes

624-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Haridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

153-06—Madhavjee and K—Dhunji Vithaldas and Co vs Sadhulal Mohanlal and others—Daphtary F and D—Park heard (Commercial Cause.)

721-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Ayanali and others—Mirza and M and Ardeshir H D and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mangaldas Vithaldas and others—Tyebji D and Co

154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Ruttonbai vs Dhunjishaw Ardeshir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonji R and K

199-05—Pirar and Co—Abdulla Kalerbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person

345-05—Mirjanlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamdhan Chotmull and anothert vs Bulakidas Balabdivhas and in person.

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibhoy Boga vs Dagloo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

116-05—Shivram and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kaliandas Ramji—Daphtary F an D.

893-05—Craigie L and C—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co

BY THE WAY.

HOPE OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

This is the third or fourth occasion on which these pigeons have been reported as met with during the past two years, in one case by an observer who was thoroughly familiar with them in the days of their great abundance. There is thus strong reason to hope that a remnant of this remarkable species has found a safe retreat, and is now re-establishing its numbers. Should this prove to be the case, it is certain that the passenger pigeon will be protected by legislation from the extraordinary scenes of butchery which used to take place thirty or forty years ago in the great breeding colonies in the forest at the time when the birds were nesting.

HEALTHY MIDHURST.

The King is expected to inaugurate this month the new sanatorium at Midhurst in Sussex. As a very healthy spot Midhurst has long been known; but a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* writes that few localities can present a better record than that attributed to this little Sussex township by the *Dublin Chronicle* of 1788. The village had then, in all, only some 140 cottages or houses. Of the inhabitants, seventy-eight were over seventy; no fewer than thirty-two were eighty upwards; whilst five had passed their four-score years and ten, and were nearing the ripe age of 100. It is recorded further that of the seventy-eight septuagenarians only four were unable to take part in some kind of business or occupation. Though the record is one which dates back a hundred years and more, it may help, nevertheless, the correspondent thinks, to cheer those who are destined to do battle against the dread disease of consumption under the shadow of the ancient home of the Montagues at Cowdray Park.

MRS. BESANT IN INDIA.

There is an interview with Mr. J. N. Farquhar, M. A., of Calcutta, in the *British Weekly* and this is an extract: "He told me that the influence of Mrs. Besant, in Northern India especially, has been incalculable. She is followed by countless crowds, and has been largely responsible for the Hindu reaction. Maharajahs pour money into her hands, which is spent chiefly on the upkeep of her huge college at Benares and in starting schools in all parts of the country." Among other statements by Mr. Farquhar is that the Higher Criticism and the works of Herbert Spencer have exercised a powerful influence on the educated native of Bengal.

AN ESSEX LEGEND.

Willingale Doe, the village near Ongar to which Colonel Bramston has just appointed a new rector, is famous for possessing two churches in the same churchyard. A local legend relates that this has resulted from a relentless quarrel between two sisters. But the southern and more ancient of the two edifices—a small rubble Early English structure of Henry III.'s reign—really belongs to Willingale Spain, a parish near the Roding. The proper parish church of Willingale Doe—the curious name seems a corruption of Willinghall D'Eau—is a decorated stone building which appears to date from the time of Edward III.

A RARE STAMP.

There should be a large demand on the part of stamp collectors for copies of the special stamps which were issued by a Japanese Government a few weeks ago to commemorate the return of the troops from the seat of war. Two of such stamps of the face, value of ½ and 3 sen respectively were issued, and they were available for postage of letters only on the day of the great review. A correspondent of the *Scotsman* states that not more than one copy of each kind was sold to every applicant for the stamps at the general post-offices. The design consists of a Maxim gun and other weapons of modern warfare, with the Japanese flag.

THE FIRST ENGLISH ACTRESS.

The Ellen Terry Jubilee recalls to a writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* the two debts the English theatre owes to Sir William Davenant—scenery and actresses. Sir William, whose influence upon our drama is debasing on the whole, did it at least the service of substituting actresses for the men or boys who had hitherto acted the women's part in plays. Necessity was probably the real mother of the innovation, since the boy who had been trained to act women's parts had grown into men during the Puritan suppression of the stage; as a contemporary poet put it:

Doubting we never should play agen,
We have played all our women into men.

The first actress was Mrs. Saunderson, who, at the opening of Sir William's new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, played the part of Jane in "The Siege of Rhodes." The innovation was far from meeting with universal approval.

SOUTH AFRICAN STEAMSHIP FREIGHTS.

The complaints which have been made from time to time as to the excessive charges on cargo made by the various line running to Southern Africa, and forming "the Ring," will shortly be investigated by the Imperial Government, who will almost certainly appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the question of steamship combines generally. No British cargo steamer running to South Africa is subsidised by our Government while Germany, France, Austria, Portugal, and Canada, materially assist their vessels in this trade.

STEAMERS AND FREIGHTS.

During the last three years the Conference Lines have reduced their rates on no less than fifty-two classes of goods, the reductions ranging from half a crown to 12s. 6d. per ton. The Union-Castle Steamship Company have a fleet of forty vessels, five of which are over 1,0000 tons burthen; and Natal has two direct lines running from London to Durban without calling at Cape Colony ports. Until South Africa settles down to industries productive of more homeward freight than at present there is no prospect of a material reduction freights for vessels homeward bound carry infinitely less profitable cargo than on the outward voyage.

BRIGHT BARNABY.

ST. Barnabas, whose festival falls on June 11, is the most cheery of all the "weather" saints, though the popular distich,

Barnaby bright, Barnaby bright,
Brings longest day and shortest night,

obviously dates from the days of the unreformed Calendar when this anniversary synchronised with the summer solstice. Yet St. Barnabas has been a sadly snubbed Apostle, whose name was omitted from the old Sacramentaries and the English Prayer-book of 1552. Before the Reformation there were only seven churches in England dedicated to St. Barnabas, who seems the most frequently selected for the compliment among modern Ritualists next to St. Alban.

THE AMERICAN PASSENGER PIGEONS.

THE passenger pigeons, which once bred in enormous and almost incredible numbers in the forests of the United States, have for years been believed to be absolutely extinct. The disappearance of these vast flocks at the hand of man seemed even more complete than the destruction of the great herds of bison. Now, however, the famous American ornithologist, Mr. Burroughs, the *Country Gentleman* notes, writes to a New York sporting paper to say that he has best reason to believe that a flock of passenger pigeons several hundreds strong was seen to pass over a village in New York State one afternoon in the present spring.

UTILISING REEDS AND RUSHES.

An attempt is about to be made by an Austro-Hungarian firm to utilise the reeds and ruches of the Danube Delta in the manufacture of sacks. It is said that very successful experiments have been made with a view of producing cloth suitable for sacks from these products, and that the firm in question have arranged to spend £40,000 in the construction of a factory either at Galatz or in the delta for the manufacture of this article. Similar experiments have been made in the past, but without satisfactory results.

EMANCIPATION!

["But women, . . . participating as they do in the universal emancipation from authority, select their own books and bestow their suffrages upon the works they happen to like best."—Mr. Alfred Austin (of Swinford Manor). Post Laureate.]

The portents of this fearsome time.
When what was sweet is turned to acid,
Who can regard with thoughts sublime
And placid?

The youth who learns his A B C—
Or half, for few there be who know it—
Presumes with sage to disagree—
Or Poet!

The very nightingales begin
To wave Rude Revolution's banner,
And choose their times for charming Swinford Manor!

The season all one's methods wrecks
And turns to rage one's admiration
By scoring every rythmic exhortation,

And Woman! You are classed with these
Sad victims of strange necromancy,
And only choose the books that please
Your fancy.

There was a slight shock of earthquake at Simla a 10-30 p. m. on Tuesday.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

If the Empire styles for gowns are not so general this season as was predicted, this certainly does not apply to the coiffure. reports our fashion expert. For, turn where you will, you meet with the "Empire" in all its details.

A visit to H. P. Truefitt's lady's saloon convinces one that the favourite mode is to divide the wavy front slightly on one side, not to make any decided parting, but just the suspicion of a break. The hair is drawn up fairly tight at the back and waved also, the centre is arranged in Empire curls, which form an erection. The high tortoiseshell Empire comb stands straight against this bunch of curls; the tortoiseshell is either carved or inlaid with gold and silver flowers and birds. These curls are also placed at the side or anywhere necessary to fill in spaces. Small silver open-work combs of shell-like shape are the latest introductions, and look very well in the low coiffure adopted by young girls; that is the long knot effect. Flowers and gauze ribbons are also patronized by the young. The pin curls are sold as much as ever, and when judiciously used have a very softening effect.

The coiffure Lamballe is quite the latest; the waved hair is brought very much forward in the centre, somewhat after the Marie Stewart shape, only it is more bouffant. Hair-covered pads for all the different variations can be had, and simplify the operation vastly. It is expected, by the way, that the fashion of the floral coiffure adopted by Lady Mary Hamilton's bridesmaids will have many followers. The latest species of perfume is the "Lysonia," which is very sweet, without being too overpowering. The series comprises the perfume itself, powder, soap, brilliantine, lip-salve, sachets, and toilet water, any of which can be procured, however, separately.

A beautiful Egyptian Gazelle hound (Slughi) was among the wedding gifts of the young Queen of Spain. The dog, which is a lovely pale cream colour and named Saadan, was the gift of the Hon. Florence Amherst, who is a sister of Lady William Cecil, who has been in waiting on the Queen of Spain in Madrid. These desert hounds are among the latest of society's pets, and bid fair to outturn in popularity even the aristocratic Borzoi, which is the nearest in character to the Eastern greyhound, and is probably derived from him.

The Slughis are perhaps the oldest breed in the world, not even excepting the historic spaniel of the Palace of Pekin. Their form was sculptured on some of the earliest of Egyptian mural tablets, and some monuments preserve the names of favourite hounds of various kings. The pedigrees of noble hounds notable for their speed in the chase are current to-day, having been traditionally handed down among sheikhs of Bedouin tribes of the deserts of Egypt and Arabia as from the days of Saladin, one of whose hounds was named Saadan, while Persian nobles claim that strains they own are older than either and that the breed first originated in Persia. The colour of the Slughi is that of the desert over which he chases the gazelle, and varies as do the sands, from a rather deep fo fawn to the palest cream which is almost white. The greyhound form is most distinctly preserved in the outline of the Slughi.

Wanted—a remedy for our "departing symmetry and grace"! Such is the piteous appeal voiced by a thoughtful writer in our lively contemporary, "The New Album of Modes." But do not let us despond, since there may yet be "balm in Gilead," even for the woman who has lost that precious possession, her figure. For it seems that our figures depend, after all, upon our minds; and that it may not be pursuit of strenuous athletics, but rather mental exercise, that is the panacea for reducing superfluous tissue. "Brain-workers," we are assured, "are rarely stout, however seldom they handle a golf-stick or racket." Woe to the women who are "mere passive recipients of the good things that fall to their lot," for, instead of feeling our brains, we are developing (appalling thought!) "increasing width and superfluous chins." After this it is not surprising to be told that the woman who would "retain her old grace of form should lose no time in seeing what talents she has allowed to rum to waste and what opportunities she is missing for the output of her nervous energy."

The same design was carried out in the small white satin bolero, which, together with the plain tulle veil, and a wreath of natural orange-blossoms, gave the needed bridal touch to a toilette as original as it was picturesque. As the beautiful wearer came down the aisle with a sheaf of white lilies on her arm, she looked as if she had stepped out of one of Rossetti's dream canvases, or like the "Princess Lointaine," of a Maeterlinck play, a triumphant refutation, had she but known it, of the fallacy that a bride must be loaded in jewels and smothered in lace to look her best. If a few more women had the courage to strike out such a becoming line for themselves how infinitely more picturesque and imposing would our up-to-date weddings become from the dress point of view. Wedding guests' gowns now-a-days are so charming that they distinctly distract attention from the bridal group, however gorgeous. One seen the other day, made for a wedding, was of the finest pale "vieux rose" voile, the full skirt mounted over a slip of taffeta of the same colour, and trimmed with very tiny knife-kitled frills of the material, while above the hem was carried out a gauged scrolled design, picked out at intervals with tiny white silk buttons, giving the effect at a distance of an embroidered pattern. The bodice was cut low, with a transparent yoke of fine ecru lace with ruffles of the same frilling the short sleeves, and was made with a full pouched front.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HAJI MIRZA NASARULLA YEZDI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, on behalf of a creditor, applied for the adjudication as an insolvent of Mirza Abdul Hamadani, the son of the second insolvent Haji Ali Hamadani. Counsel said that the first two insolvents had been adjudicated on the 8th June last, but on an inspection of the books of account, it was found that the third insolvent was also a partner of the firm, and the present application was therefore made. His lordship granted the order applied for.

Mr. Inverarity further applied for the examination of certain witnesses under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act, and for an order directing the second insolvent to send a telegram to his son, who is in Persia, to deliver over to the Official Assignee at Bombay the goods consigned to him. This application was also granted.

RE DAMJEE MOWJEE.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE VARJIVANDAS MANECKLAL.

Mr. Mankar for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE ABDUL HOOSEIN BORAH.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted a fortnight's interim order, being directed to attend the office of the Official Assignee.

RE BHOW BAPU.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order, Mr. K. B. Dastur, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent had filed a most vexatious suit, which was dismissed with costs; and he had filed the present petition to deprive the creditor of his costs. His lordship refused the application.

RE HAJI ALI MAHOMED USMAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. P. J. Padshah appeared on behalf of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., creditors, and applied for a postponement of the matter for two months. Counsel stated that the Mozambique books of account, of which an inspection was necessary, had not yet been produced. Mr. Bahadurji, for the insolvents, opposed the application, remarking that his clients were ready to proceed with the hearing. In accordance with the order of the Court, the books had been made over to the agent of the Official Assignee. They were now in the possession of the Portuguese Government; and the insolvents were no longer responsible for their production. His lordship postponed the hearing for two months.

RE BEHERU BUGLA.

Mr. P. J. Padshah, on behalf of Lukhmidas Morarji, a creditor, moved for an adjudication of the trader as an insolvent, as he had left his usual place of business. His lordship made an order accordingly.

RE SHRIDHAR KRISHNA KATHAVALE.

On the application of Mr. Gadgill, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE SHAVAKSHAH JEHANGIRJI TREASURYWALLA.

The insolvent appeared in person and was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Shapurji Burjorji Kanga; Gangaram Balaji Kungalkar; Moreshwar Pandurang; W. L. M. Merses; Jivanji Bapuji Sweti; Shaik Kasam Abdul Kader; Shabudin Kazi Balla; Tukaram Bhasker; Ismail Meherali Khoja, and Thomas Michael Vaz.

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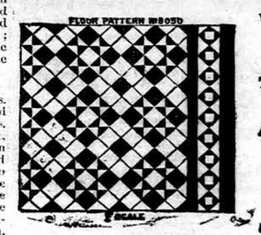

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A POPULAR BRITISH VICTORY.

PARIS, JUNE 15.

It was a glorious victory. The thundering British hurrah when B. Dillon neatly and easily brought Spearmint past the post in front of Brisecœur, furiously whipped up, was nothing, though the volume of sound was enormous. The shout of the day was the French "Vivent les Anglais." After twenty years, for the first time since Minting's victory in 1886, an English horse has won the Grand Prix, and the year of Spearmint is the year of the final and complete cementing of Franco-English friendship. Bonny, sturdy Spearmint came just at the right time, he is the right horse in the right place, and Major Eustace Loder has, indeed, been what we call here well inspired in winning the big French prize this year. Well inspired, too, was the jockey Dillon, who rode with his brain, cleverly collared the position near the rails, and husbanded his colt beautifully, just allowing him enough headway to win, but no more. Those who know say that had Brisecœur had any going left in him, at the finish Dillon only would have had to let Spearmint out a bit, and in a stride or two he would have passed Brisecœur by lengths, instead of half a length. The Derby winner had any amount of going left in him still when he won the Grand Prix. Owner, jockey, and trainer were well rewarded when it was all over. It was "Vivent les Anglais!" in the stand, and thousands of Frenchmen hurrahed like Englishmen. Outside cabby was radiant, and his fellow-cabbies beamed too. They seldom beam in Paris, but they did to-day. They crowded round, asking who had won. The English horse. Bravo! Better "les Angliches" should win than anybody else, writes the special correspondent of the "Telegraph."

"Vivent les Angliches!" And on the strength of Spearmint's victory all the other cabbies made room for mine, and in two minutes the cab had wormed its way out into the open road, from a Chinese puzzle of vehicles, which seemed totally inextricable before. Little boys ran along clamouring for sixpences, "for champagne to drink to Spearmint"; flower-girls rightly thought that one could not resist nosegays in honour of "les Angliches." It was, indeed, a glorious victory.

The strange thing that happens with the Grand Prix is that one always thinks early in the day that it will be a poor show, and that it invariably turns out as good as ever. Up to three o'clock, paddock, enclosure, stands, and the one-franc downs seemed sparsely filled. Where were the crowds and clothes of yore? On the downs enthusiasts and sightseers could move whither they willed comfortably. In the enclosure there were chairs to spare, and the ladies already installed had been to no effort of imagination in devising their gowns. It had been a threatening morning, and colours were dull and stuffs substantial. But soon after three the sun, though still tempered by a fresh breeze, came out permanently, and the crowd poured in. When the President of the Republic and Madame Fallieres drove up in their gala carriage, drawn by four horses, the sight which met them was as brilliant as ever I have seen at a Grand Prix. The paddock, enlarged since last year, is now filled with splendid masses of flowers. The trees everywhere have grown to a noble size, and throw a deep shade. On the lawns and gravel paths walked as brilliant a throng as ever. Late-comers among the ladies had had time to make up their minds that the day would be fine after all, and came in lace and soft stuffs and delicate colours. English visitors were more numerous than ever before, and must have broken the record. Parisians were not backward, and it was the same dainty, frivolous scene as ever. On the Jockey Club stands members' wives were enthroned in the delicate grandeur of summer dresses. Before them passed all the demimonde in glorious garb, and one "world" looked at the other critically, and this great lady was pleased to be as well dressed as that actress, while there a demi-mondaine was persuaded that she was being taken for a marquise. Round the bookmakers, still openly, in spite of laws and regulations, and the booths of the pari-mutuel, the men, and numbers of ladies, too, crowded, and one had to wait a quarter of an hour for one's turn to stake a louis—or a thousand francs usually—on Spearmint, for he was going strong everywhere, and started favourite.

The weather was very favourable at Longchamp. The overcast sky and the light wind which blew across the heath were a change from the very sultry days which have prevailed of late, and the ground, rendered more elastic by the slight rain which fell in the morning, was in excellent condition for the racing. The number of English and American sportsmen seemed to have increased, and as soon as the Mutual offices opened, there was a demand for vouchers bearing the number and representing Spearmint. It is said that the owner, supporting his confidence in the son of Carbine, invested £8,000 for the place and £2,000 on the winning chance of Spearmint, and his lead was followed so that the winner produced almost the same result to win as for a place, that is to say, 9 to 10 for a win and 8 to 10 for a place, while the returns from the side stands, where the majority of the visitors are French and supported their own horses from a spirit of patriotism, were considerably extended, bringing in about 2 to 1. There was a total of investments on the Grand Prix alone of over £90,000, as against £49,000 last year.

As soon as the horses arrived in the paddock an excursion was made to that place, but Spearmint's owner, Major Eustace Loder, elected to keep him in his box until the last moment. Malua was looked over, and pleased, moderately, while Maintenon seemed the very picture of health, and the Anglo-French trainers had done their very best for a not very brilliant lot. Brisecœur, Querido, Narvaez, and Storm could not have been better, when the latter were finally joined by Spearmint, a grandson, through his dam, of Minting, the last English horse to win the Grand Prix de Paris, few thought that he would follow in the footsteps of Mr. Savile's horse. There was nothing very impressive in his canter, and the action of Malua, Maintenon, Brisecœur, and Fellah was preferred. He showed, however, his superiority during the race, for Dillon took a good place on the rails at the start, and kept with the leaders until he wanted to set a stronger pace, which told its tale on most of the French horses. Brisecœur made a bold attempt to wrest victory from the grasp of Spearmint, who showed great courage when called on by Dillon, and Brisecœur was unable to reach him quite, although as the couple passed the stands locked together cries of "Brisecœur!" were raised, to be drowned a few seconds after by loud hurrahs from the English visitors in the stands re-echoed back into the paddock, the side stands, and out on the heath. The victory of Spearmint was well received on every side, and his owner received the congratulations of all the French owners and sportsmen, who deemed that the success of the son of Carbine was a fitting compensation for the disappointment with Pretty Polly. Major Loder, after seeing his horse weighed in, went down into the paddock, where he received the congratulations of the President of the Republic, who, with M. Ruau, Minister of Agriculture, looked over Spearmint as he was being rubbed down by his attendants, his owner explaining that his horse was very warm, as well he might have been after such a smart finish. M. Jouber and M. de Monbel were congratulated in turn, and M. Fallieres made a tour of inspection before returning to the Presidential tribune to prepare for the return to Paris, which took place after the fifth race.

The parade was led by Montlieu, followed by Malua and Spearmint, with the others as they were numbered on the card, and then, after the preliminary canter, in which Malua and Maintenon were the most pleasing, the thirteen were marshalled. At the start there was some little trouble with Fellah, and then the gate was sprung to an excellent start. Narvaez, with Flying Star, were quickest away, and they were followed by Spearmint, who took up a good place on the rails, and Maintenon, closely attended by Querido, Tyrol, and Storm, who were clear of Montlieu, Fellah, Procope, Shadow II., Brisecœur, and Malua. There was no change in the order of the running until the clump of trees was reached, which marks about a third of the distance to be covered. Spearmint was then leading, with Flying Star at his girths, followed by Fellah and Maintenon, Shadow II., Storm, Narvaez, Tyrol, and Querido: Montlieu was next, and Malua, with Brisecœur, were still last. Spearmint took his field up the hill at a smart pace, and then, at the descent, Brisecœur joined Storm, and Shadow II close behind, Maintenon, Tyrol, Procope, Narvaez, and Querido were beaten three furlongs from home, where Montlieu, who had been lying in the rack, ran through and, with Brisecœur joining issue with Storm, threatened for a moment the success of Spearmint. Shadow II., Fellah, and Maintenon were in difficulties, but Brisecœur, full of running, was at the heels of Spearmint at the distance, and the pair raced home. Spearmint answered very courageously to the call of his jockey, and maintained the advantage, winning by half a length, although many who were in the stands were not certain that the English horse had won until his number (3) went up above the judge's box to call forth a ringing British cheer. Storm was third, Montlieu fourth, Fellah fifth, Maintenon sixth, and Shadow II. headed the others, who were being pulled up. Value of the stakes, £10,000.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LADY MINTO'S PROJECTED NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Referring to Lady Minto's projected Nursing Association, the *Indian Spectator* remarks:—One of the pressing needs of the European community in India is a well-organized Nursing Association. Considering that a well-trained nurse is more useful in certain cases than a qualified medical man, it is curious that the most advanced community in the East has still to be content with half-hearted, spasmodic efforts in the nursing of patients. We are glad H. E. Lady Minto has been impressed with the necessity of taking up the question, and that her appeal so far has been generously responded to. For a beginning this response seems adequate enough, but unless it is very largely backed by contributions from the general European public, the scheme will have to share the fate of many an ambitious project launched with *eclat* and allowed to languish for want of general support. We trust the movement just started under influential auspices will escape this reproach and that Lady Minto's Nursing Association will be at least as prosperous as the Dufferin Fund to which it may hereafter be affiliated. If a hundredth part of the money spent upon pegs and pig-sticking were given to this object of mitigating pain and bringing sunshine into the sick-room, Lady Minto and her colleagues would not have to wait long to realise their hopes. But to make the thing real, which is not often the case in this country, we should like the nurses to be qualified and trained ladies, whole-timers, by preference, and with due provision for their own health and comfort. They must be easily available, not only for public institutions, but for private service whenever required. It is too early yet, we suppose, to ask for male nurses also. But if any agency can supply this want, Lady Minto's projected Association ought to do it.

FIRST PARSEE JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

The *Parsi* congratulates Mr. Justice Cursetji Rustomji on the high office he is appointed to fill, and in doing so, observes:—It has been a sore grievance of the Parsis that although their community has unquestionably occupied the foremost position in India and although many of them have secured and filled with distinction many high places under the Government, it has never fallen to the lot of one of their members to occupy a seat on the High Court Bench. This grievance has now happily been removed and the Parsis have learnt with supreme satisfaction the news of the appointment of a Parsi Judge on the Bench of the Allahabad High Court. The honour has fallen to the lot of Mr. Cursetji Rustomji, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, who has been appointed to act as Judge of the High Court. The fact of the appointment being an acting one only does not in the least detract from the importance of the event, for it is rumoured that before long Mr. Cursetji will have the chance of being confirmed in the post. Mr. Justice Cursetji Rustomji is a member of the well-known Wadia family of Bombay which has given to the community many men distinguished in trade, commerce, arts and crafts, and it must be no small satisfaction to that family that it should also have given to the community its first Parsi High Court Judge. Mr. Justice Cursetji joined the Service in 1876 and since then has occupied with distinction many important posts under the Allahabad Government, his last post at the time of his appointment to the High Court Bench being that of District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad.

THE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The *Praja Bandhu* remarks on the resolution of the Government of India regarding the formation of an Imperial Service for the administrations of Customs in India:—We are glad to find that the Bombay Presidency Association although rather late has sent in a memorial to the Government of India protesting against certain portions of the resolution regarding the formation of an Imperial Service for the administration of Customs in India. One of the most objectionable portions of the resolution in question is contained in para. 7, which lays down that the Assistant Collectors other than those belonging to the Indian Civil Service will ordinarily be recruited in England in the same manner as the officers of the Enrolled list of the Finance Department. This means in other words that the higher posts in the Department will be practically closed against the sons of the soil. This as the memorial rightly urges violates the declarations repeatedly made by the Government of India, the Secretary of State and the British Parliament that natives of India would be given high and more extensive employment in the Public Services. As if reserving a certain number of higher posts in the Department for the members of the Heaven-born service were not sufficient, a fiat has gone forth that the remaining posts will be filled up entirely by recruitment in England.

THE COTTON FIRES IN COLABA.

With regard to the recent cotton fires in Colaba, the *Rast Goftar* writes:—The fires do not appear in the dead night when the work of the incendiary would be the easiest, and the least open to the risks of detection. This aggravates the feeling of unrest which has overtaken the city, for it renders the task of investigation all the more complex, in that it points to directions other than the convenient arson theory. It is believed, in some quarters, that if it is the outcome of systematic fraud, we can rely to get to the bottom of the truth, before many days are out. The publication of the tempting reward of Rs. 10,000, promised by the Fire Association, must prove a test too stringent for the integrity of the most compact league of miscreants, and the secret will not be long in leaking out. Moreover, all attempts at incendiarism would give way before the searching vigilance of the detective department, who are moving heaven and earth to probe the mystery. A large police force is stationed to guard the vicinity, and it surpasses comprehension how last week's fires, if they were the result of some mischief making, could defy the vigilance of a force of as many as eighty policemen on watch, who patrol the locality. In the face of this preparedness the theory of incendiarism is seemingly divested of much of its force, and not a few those who originally flouted the suggestion of spontaneous combustion, have veered round to this latter view. Against this, however, we have strong arguments which make for, and support, the vague apprehension that there has been an elaborate conspiracy, and that stronger vigilance on the part of the Criminal Investigation Department would bring to light some startling revelations. If the fires are due to spontaneous combustion on account of the ignition of marsh-gas, the question naturally arises—why the same phenomenon has never up to now manifested itself, and what are the influences at work which have led to the present series of fires?

The Parsi considers the comfortable theory of spontaneous combustion—a spontaneity which extends from cotton bales to bullock sheds and jute mills—is not satisfying. For the owners it is urged that since, whatever the sum mentioned in their policies, they only realise the market value of the cotton, such deduction cannot be to their advantage; on the other hand, godown rents are very high, and it is only throwing money away to store cotton in the monsoon. The notion that our local cotton merchants have been emulating the example of the Southern American cotton growers who burn half their cotton to raise the price of the rest, is scouted because even with the utmost efforts of this hypothetical incendiarism stocks are not sufficiently diminished. The Fire Insurance Companies have asked for a military patrol and their request is entitled to a serious consideration in the face of the loss they have already sustained to create a rise. This reflection makes the suggestion that the Chamber of Commerce should make test to discover the reasons and probabilities of spontaneous combustion, worthless; for even if we allow that every one of these thirty-three fires was spontaneous, the most elaborate series of test might not happen to meet with the conditions that produce combustion in such a small number of bales out of all the vast stocks on the Cotton Green. One of the most useful suggestion that has been made up to the present is that a more elaborate system of watching be introduced. The present perfunctory performance of this important task encourages fires, whether spontaneous or incendiary in their origin. Another equally important suggestion is with regard to the necessity of creating a Salvage Corps for the city. The theory that the coolies who get higher wages for salvage work have been responsible for the continuance of the fires may be right or wrong; but there is no denying the fact that salvage work is, as at present done, very badly performed by the ordinary coolies.

The *Gujarati* asks:—Are they due to spontaneous combustion or to the careless smoking of 'biddees' or are they due to incendiarism? Last year there was a huge conflagration amongst haystacks and the question was raised whether nothing could be done to prevent these hay fires in a city like Bombay. One can not but ask a similar question in regard to the cotton fires that have become frequent in this city. When bales worth several lakhs of rupees are so easily destroyed by fire, can not those who are directly affected by them do something at some small sacrifice at least to minimise the risk of heavy losses? We find it difficult to believe that human ingenuity is powerless to devise some remedy with all the varied resources which Bombay enjoys in the shape of wealth, scientific knowledge, engineering skill and fire appliances. If the Insurance Companies, municipal officials, mill-owners, dealers in cotton and the local government will institute an exhaustive inquiry into the origin of these fires and consider the question of preventive and remedial measures, we think some remedy will be discovered at least for the prevention of conflagrations on such a large scale. The question of dealing with haystacks has been solved at least with partial success. Perhaps the preventive measures in both the cases will not be found to be indentical in their character in all respects. But they can notibe wholly dissimilar. It is not a little strange that with the yearly occurrence of disastrous cotton fires in Bombay no systematic measures have been adopted for their prevention. This state of things is scarcely creditable to Bombay and it will be no small scandal if it is allowed to go on without any serious effort being made for the prevention of these reccurring and ruinous conflagrations.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

By dining at Dorchester House with the American Ambassador to meet Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, His Majesty the King meant no doubt to show his friendly feeling for the whole American people, as well as to pay his respects to the eminent gentleman for the time being at the head of the American Government. Aside from this, one may be sure he was attracted by the undoubted charm, the distinct personality of the President's daughter herself. For Mrs. Longworth is by no manner of means an ordinary young lady of conventional type. She is her brilliant father's true daughter, and in the days of her girlhood, when I was in Washington, she always seemed to me the most like him of all her father's children (writes "Ex-Attache.") She was, in fact, in her rather hoydenish freedom, only Théodore Roosevelt in petticoats, aged, say, sixteen. Like her father she could do nothing by halves, was so whole-souled, so enthusiastic in the business of the moment, and with it all so wholesome, that no one who knew could escape her all-subduing frankness.

One may as well admit at the outset that Miss Roosevelt used to do many most unconventional things but—and here is the saving clause in the whole case—she did them in a nice way, as a nice girl would. In private life her little escapades, what I used to call the outbursts of her father in her, would have escaped notice. And when her conduct, her least little jest, was caught up and distorted by the newspapers, I always held it to her credit that she went on her way serenely, still being herself, still defiant of the criticisms of those who would have been honoured to know her. It showed no small strength of character. And this, too, in spite of the pressure which must have been brought to bear upon her to assume, as the daughter of the White House, a more conventional pose.

On another occasion at the Washington racecourse she was seen to give a dollar (four shillings) to some young man to place on a horse for her. Next morning half the country read that "Alice Roosevelt gambles at the races." On her journey across the Pacific last year the usual ceremonies were held at the crossing of the Equator. Neptune, as usual, came on board, and among the initiations provided for those crossing for the first time was a ducking in a canvas tank rigged up on deck. Miss Roosevelt, in company with other young ladies of the party arrayed in white dresses, decided to miss no part of the initiation and so took the plunge in the tank. Imagine the horror of country circles in America when they saw in the papers that "Alice Roosevelt takes a swim in a canvas tank with rough sailors." Used all her life to outdoor exercise, it was natural that she should ride often in Washington, and it is her nature to ride for dear life whenever possible, just as she does everything else. But with this foundation it was surely unfair to say, as the papers did, that "Alice Roosevelt races through the streets of Washington."

The safe return of the Prince and Princess of Wales from Madrid has been warmly welcomed by the world of Society. The Princess has now become one of the best read and most widely travelled of European Royalties—indeed, she seems eminently well suited to the high position for which she is destined. Nearly thirteen years have passed since her marriage, and, during that time, the Princess of Wales has made her way into the hearts of the people. Even as a girl, "Princess May"—as she was called—shared much of the popularity that belonged to her mother, the much-loved Princess Mary Duchess of Teck. At the time of her engagement, a great lady—now no more—was heard to say: "She'll do; she is so thoroughly English." And the verdict of the aged marchioness has been fully justified. The Princess of Wales has an education that is both wide and deep; she loves travel, is a greater reader, and takes a vivid interest in the nations and countries that form part of the "British Dominions beyond the Seas." And she has many gifts and talents, is a first-rate linguist, sings well, draws clearly, and paints, both in oils and water-colours. She also cares much for flours, and has done a great deal to beautify the grounds and gardens at Frogmore. And she also shows a marked interest in Windsor Castle, has explored the recesses of the historic pile, knows the story of its art treasures, and spends many quiet hours reading and writing in the great library.

Queen Alexandra has greatly regretted the retirement from office, through ill-health and advancing years, of Lady Emily Kingscote, who has been one of her Women of the Bedchamber since King Edward's accession, and had been Lady in Waiting to her, as Princess of Wales, for many years previously. Lady Emily is the only surviving daughter of the first Earl Howe, and has all the graciousness and charm of manner which are characteristic of the Curzon Family. The deaths of her two sisters, Lady Westmorland and (quite recently) the Dowager Duches of Beaufort, have been a great grief to her, and her health is now far from robust. Sir Nigel Kingscote, who was appointed a Groom in Waiting to Queen Victoria nearly fifty years ago, and Lady Emily are, with the Earl and Countess of Gosford, the only examples of husband and wife simultaneously holding office at Court. Sir Nigel has been Paymaster of the King's Household since 1901.

There is a Spanish proverb which says that the more pearls a woman wears on the day of her marriage, the more tears she sheds the rest of her life. From all accounts the new Queen of Spain wore some pearls on her wedding day, and the tears did indeed follow swiftly after, while the pearls were still encircling her neck. The incident has a curious precedent. The story goes that when the ex-Empress Eugenie was finishing her toilette, to go to Notre Dame on her wedding morning, an old Spanish servant of hers burst into tears, and reminding her of their native proverb, begged her not to wear her pearl necklace. Eugenie, paying no heed to the warning, wore the necklace all the same, and her life, as all the world knows, has been one long tragedy. Her necklace was a remarkable one, consisting of a large number of pearls, so the bride who only wears a few need not dread the proverb so much, for, after all, no woman's life is entirely free from tears. Let us hope that, so far as the Queen of Spain is concerned, the spell is now broken, and that the future holds more smiles than tears for her.

One of the closest friends of the King is General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, who was specially selected by His Majesty to accompany the young Prince Arthur of Connaught on his recent Mission to the Emperor of Japan, and who, if rumour is not more than usually at fault, is shortly to receive a very high military appointment. Bluff and hearty in manner, Sir Thomas is one of the practical school of soldiers that believes more in actual experience and training than in all the text books that were ever written. While in command of the Sixth Division on the South African War, General Kelly-Kenny at times did some most unorthodox things; but had it not been for the superb manner in which he handled his division, it is more than likely that Cronje would have slipped through the cordon that was being drawn round him at Paardeberg. On one occasion his departure from the stereotyped methods of the text-books was hinted at to him. "My dear chap," he replied confidentially, "by all the laws of the text-books Moore should never have escaped from Corunna, and Wellington should have been crushed at Waterloo, Roberts' march to Kandahar should have been impossible, and De Wet should have been finally defeated and captured in a month. Text books are very nice things in their way, but the man who is going to be led by them is never going to win campaigns."

The election of a new batch of members of the Royal Yacht Squadron is of unusual interest, because of the extreme difficulty of securing election to the august circle (there is not a more exclusive body in the United Kingdom. Membership of the Squadron confers a cachet esteemed infinitely more in Society than the Grand Cross of some of the Orders of Knighthood. Anybody can be a Grand Cross, if his public services are long enough and devoted enough; but membership of the R.Y.S. is like a gift from the capricious gods of Olympus. Among the clubs of the kingdom the R.Y.S. has been known to blackball men whose claims were supported by the most illustrious personages of the realm, Wealth will not secure election; Society influence will not secure it. The honour is at the mercy of the goodwill of the members, and they are neither to be bought nor cajoled. It is with the Squadron as, according to an outspoken peer of redolent memory, it is with the Order of the Garter. "The best of it is, there is no d——d merit about it." Having got it, there is no questions about one's position; and the new member, strolling about the lawns of the Squadron Castle and watching the twinkling lights of the yachts on the water, has the right to feel at peace with the world.

Wealth, broad acres, and a love of sport are all represented amongst the eight gentlemen just elected to the Squadron. The Duke of Westminster owns 30,000 acres in Cheshire and Flintshire, and, which is far more to the point, 600 acres in London, to say nothing of his race horses and his princely mansions. Both Lord Harewood and Sir Frederick Johnstone, also amongst the new batch of members, belong to that other exclusive body, the Turf Club. Sir Frederick, eighth baronet of the line, being one of twin brothers, owes his title to the fact of being born first. His brother, Colonel George John-stone is the present heir to testate. Lord Inverclyde, another of the new members, lives at Castle Wemyss, in Wemyss Bay, where yachts congregate frequently in the season. An interesting election is that of the Hon. Walter Guinness. The Hon. Tanet Guinness, his wife has been in the Squadron for some time. Colonel Hickman-Morgan, who has an estate in famous Skibbereen, where, the "Eagle" comes from—has seen a good deal of active service, chiefly on the medical side of the Army. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, familiar to everybody by his interest in motoring, was already a member of the Royal Southern and the Hythe Yacht Clubs.

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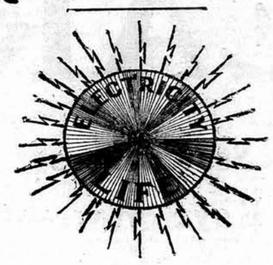

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DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health too, improved and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

BABY SCREAMED DAY AND NIGHT

From Pain of Terrible Itching Eczema —Unless Hands Were Tied Would Scratch Till Face Was Raw—Mother Could Get No Rest.

FACE NOW CLEAR, CURED BY CUTICURA

"For over two years my little baby girl suffered with a raw, itching, and painful eczema on her head and face, the pain causing her to scream day and night, and my wife could get no rest. We tried several doctors, but without success. Unless we kept her hands tied she would scratch until her face was like raw beef. One cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her, healing her face without mark or blemish. —(signed) W. J. Morgan, Orchard Town, New Lambton, N. S. W., Australia."

AWFUL SUFFERING

Baby's Face Solid Sore—Would Scratch and Tear Away the Flesh—Cured by Cuticura.

"My baby's face was a mass of sores. The doctor called it eczema, but his treatment did no good, as the child was getting worse, the disease eating the flesh away from his nose, and spreading to his body. Neighbours said it was the worst case they had ever seen. His suffering was terrible, and he would scratch and tear away the flesh. We then used the Cuticura Remedies, one set curing him completely, and healing his face without scar or blemish.—Wm. Cridland, 55 Winchester St., Pentonville Rd., N. London, Eng."

SLEEP FOR BABIES

Rest for Mothers.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients.

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Scones, Cakes, plain pastry, &c., are made with such ease, turn out so deliciously light, look so tempting that new users are delighted with it. You will be delighted too if you try it—do so soon.

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A FULL, COMPLETE MILK FOOD. | CONTAINS TWO OR THREE TIMES MORE NOURISHMENT THAN ANY OTHER PREPARATION. | GOOD FOOD, and nothing but Good Food.

Malted Milk is the Best and Most Natural Diet for Infants, Children, Invalids and the Aged.

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ABSOLUTELY UNTOUCHED BY HAND. | AGREES WITH THE MOST DELICATE. | CLEAN, COMPACT AND PORTABLE.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah & Ceylon; and **Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.**

The British Medical Journal says:
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BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

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ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

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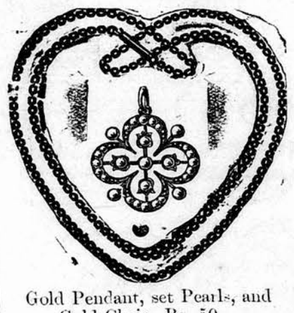
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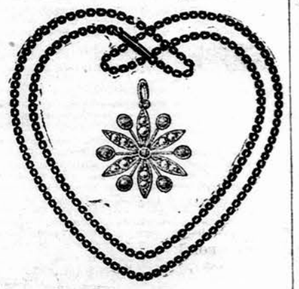
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Mothers and children are alike benefited by the gentle but thorough action of California Syrup of Figs, "Nature's Pleasant Laxative." It is a pleasure to see the little ones take it eagerly, and to know that it will act truly beneficially without causing them the slightest discomfort. As a household remedy it is esteemed everywhere and recommended by the medical profession.

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Of all Chemists, in two sizes.

Clean White Teeth
mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder

It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.

Sold by all local Chemists and Storekeepers.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

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BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

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as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

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Had a little husband no bigger than my thumb
I put him in a pint pot and there I bade him drum
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For everybody tells me it is worth its weight in gold

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LARGE STOCK of Cold's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

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Mr. A. E. JONES.

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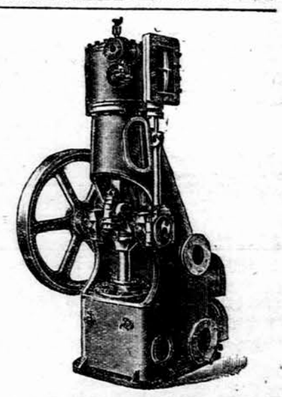

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